

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

(Sixteen Pages)

VOL. XI, NO. 52

SENATORS PURSUE TRAIL OF ALLEGED SOCIAL LOBBYING

Employee of Swift & Co. Is Questioned Regarding Intimacy With Government Officials, Including Mr. Hurley and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The relationships between Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, Thomas F. Logan, Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and others, and Mr. Logan's alleged activities as a social lobbyist, were the subject of investigation by the Senate Agriculture Committee on Wednesday. Joseph W. Bailey, former United States Senator from Texas, appeared as counsel for Mr. Logan to protect him against the committee's questions in regard to matters which he held to be personal and private.

Mr. Logan's examination had proceeded only a short way when it was interrupted by Mr. Bailey, who said that the committee was exceeding its rights, and that he should instruct his client not to answer. He declared that the Senate had no right to inquire into the conduct of executive officers unless it was ready to prefer impeachment charges, and he maintained that the committee had a right to examine the witness only on matters touching legislation. This Senator Bailey characterized as preposterous. Mr. Bailey finally consented to Mr. Logan's answering any "proper question." He also said, in answer to a query from Senator Kenyon, that he was employed by Mr. Logan personally, and not by the packers, or any other corporation.

After this adjustment Mr. Logan testified that he had received no salary from the United States Shipping Board, and had no expectation of any except from the proposal to that effect made by Mr. Hurley. He said that he had been appointed by Mr. Hurley as a special representative.

Senator Kenyon questioned Mr. Hurley's right to make such appointments. His expenses in Europe, Mr. Logan said, had been paid by some one in the party charged with the responsibility. Senator Kenyon inquired of the witness how often he had reported to Swift & Co., and he replied that at first it had been once in two weeks, but recently Mr. Swift and others of the firm had come to his office in Washington for long conferences about once or twice a month. He had proposed to Swift & Co., he testified, that they should court investigation, and he admitted that he may have indicated the Department of Agriculture as the agency through which it should be done. Congress, he held, was not in a position to conduct such an investigation.

Mr. Logan was closely questioned in regard to his intimacy with Mr. Hurley when the latter was chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Hurley, the witness said, had favored inter-departmental investigation of the packers. Senator Kenyon brought out the fact that Mr. Hurley, Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Logan were on intimate terms. They frequently lunched together at the Shoreham, and both Mr. Tumulty and Mr. Hurley were guests of Mr. Logan at many of his private entertainments.

When Mr. Logan objected that the senators were unfair in their questions about his entertainments, Senator Kenyon retorted that a social lobby was as effective as a money lobby, and he declared that he would not put his feet under a table which might be furnished by packers, the Standard Oil Company, or other corporations which had legislation pending. The social lobby, he declared, was more dangerous than a financial lobby.

The question of Mr. Logan's having notified the Swifts of the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as Food Administrator before it was officially announced was brought up again. Mr. Logan said that the fact that Mr. Hoover was to be appointed was known at the time he wrote the letter to newspaper men generally, and had been published in the newspapers.

Senator Norris thereupon remarked: "You were not earning much of your salary, then, in sending such information."

Mr. Logan said that business men frequently did not pay much attention to what they read, and it was his duty to keep his clients informed. He thought that food conservation had been well handled by the Food Administration.

"I don't agree with you," said Senator Gronna. "It would have been better if it had been left alone. The Administration never asked advice of any farmer or producer," he added.

Under questions by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Logan said that because of the "tainted beef" allegations in the Spanish American War, he had particularly desired that Swift & Company should furnish the best beef to the army, and he believed they had not advised Swift & Company that they would have fed the army tainted beef," asked Senator Norris.

Food Relief Assailed

Senator Borah Charges Origin of Bill Was in Packing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The plan to appropriate American

CERTIFICATION FROM 27 STATES RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the close of business on Wednesday, the State Department had received official certification from 27 states that the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution had been ratified.

The states, in the order of the receipt of their certificates, are as follows: Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Maine, Mississippi, Florida, Oklahoma, Washington, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, California, Colorado and Alabama.

HOW DAIL EIREANN DECLARED REPUBLIC

Complete Independence and Separation From England Was Proclaimed by Sinn Fein Assembly in Dublin Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its special correspondent

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Surely Ireland and its ways are

unique—only here could there be a loyal dinner for returned prisoners of war, held at the Mansion House at 1 o'clock, and later at 3:30 a meeting wholly disloyal in intent and purpose, the meeting of Dail Eireann of the Irish Parliament, held at the same Mansion House by Sinn Feiners.

From the Sinn Fein standpoint, the day was historic, but the paradox of the whole town being decorated with Union Jacks for the returned prisoners may have struck strangers as slightly humorous.

Certainly the whole day's proceedings can be called "Irish" in every sense of the word—the flags, the dinner, the procession of 400 non-commissioned officers and men through the cheering throngs, and later the procession of newly elected Sinn Fein members of Parliament amidst joyful hearty cheers.

Dail Eireann was held in the round room of the Mansion House. The room was packed early, many ticket holders failing to get even standing room inside. There was a very good sprinkling of Roman Catholic priests, all wearing a somewhat anxious, watchful look, for no one seems to know quite to where the present Irish Republican movement may lead.

Members were loudly cheered as they entered. Count Plunkett leading the way. Mr. Cathal Brugha was elected chairman on the motion of Count Plunkett. The speeches were all in Irish, those statements meant for the public being also read in English and French. The Irish language was used as an official protest, but when it was necessary to impress the audience that no cheering of any kind was desired, the sentence was hastily translated into the English tongue.

Several formal speeches were made, and then the members rose to their feet again for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, first in Irish, then in English, and finally in French. This done, the members repeated the pledge administered by the president, and according to which they promised to use every effort to give effect to the declaration.

The gathering then approved the selection of Count Plunkett, Arthur Griffith, and Professor De Valera as delegates to the Peace Conference, and what was described as a "message to the free nations of the world" was then read in Irish, and afterwards in French.

Soon after, the assembly adjourned without date having been fixed for resumption of business in public. The question of standing orders, however, will be dealt with in private today.

The message to the nations of the world reads: "The nation of Ireland, having proclaimed her national independence, calls through her elected representatives in Parliament, assembled in the Irish capital on Jan. 21, 1919, upon every free nation to support the Irish Republic by recognizing Ireland's national status and her right to its vindication at the peace congress.

"Nationally, the race, language, customs, and traditions of Ireland are radically distinct from the English; Ireland is one of the most ancient nations in Europe, and she has preserved her national integrity, vigorous and intact, through seven centuries of foreign oppression; she has never relinquished her national rights, and throughout the long era of English usurpation, she has in every generation definitely proclaimed her inalienable right of nationhood down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916.

"Internationally, Ireland is the gateway of the Atlantic. Ireland is the last outpost of Europe toward the West.

"Ireland is the point upon which the great trade routes between East and West converge; her independence is demanded by the freedom of the seas; her great harbors must be open to all nations instead of being the monopoly of England."

"Today, these harbors are empty and idle, solely because English policy is determined to retain Ireland as a barren bulwark for English aggression, and the unique geographical position of this island, far from being

(Continued on page two, column seven)

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDICT IN HAVANA

Excommunication Threat Is Published Against Members Who Attended Roosevelt Memorial Service in Episcopal Church

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The warning to all Roman Catholics by the Bishop of Havana that they would be subject to excommunication if they attended the Roosevelt memorial services held in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Havana has stirred up a great deal of hard feeling in Cuba, and has called down upon the offending prelate almost universal condemnation from the part of the Cuban press which is free from subsidies from the Church of Rome. Many American Roman Catholics have not hesitated to express the opinion that the Bishop of Havana committed a very great indiscretion. The anathema of the bishop was expressed in a letter to the sub-director of the Diario de la Marina, Cuba's oldest newspaper and recognized organ of the Roman Catholic Church, in the following words:

"Señor Doctor Jose Rivero y Alonso, Sub-Director of the Diario de la Marina.

"My Distinguished Friend:

"In the edition of your paper of today's date I have seen a mortuary notice inviting to the religious services which will be held in a Protestant church of the Episcopal rite in memory of the honorable ex-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

"Inasmuch as the (Roman) Catholic Church has culminated the decree of excommunication against all (Roman) Catholics who attend religious services performed by whatever other religious sect, I perform my duty in making it public, reminding all faithful (Roman) Catholics of the existing prohibition, with its penalty, in order that none may incur it by attending religious services performed by the so-called Episcopal church.

"Reiterating my best wishes, I remain, very attentively, your most affectionate friend.

"THE BISHOP OF HAVANA."

El Mundo, one of the greatest exponents of Cuban public opinion in a cutting but courteous editorial lambastes the mistake made by the Bishop of Havana and of itself absolves those of the (Roman) Catholic faith who attended the services, which may or may not bring considerable comfort to the attendants, including four members of the Cabinet of President Menocal, who are therefore, because of their act, excommunicated from the church of their faith. El Mundo, after citing the basic ideas of canonical procedure, says:

"Laying aside the principles of canonical procedure and acquitting all those who attended the services of any intention of actual violation of their religious vows, the attitude of the Bishop of Havana is still strange and incomprehensible, discourteous, and has wounded the finest sensibilities, not only of the American colony in Havana but of Cubans as well, and may result in a loss of sympathy for the church from those now outside of the fold.

"The Cubans who attended the memorial services were impelled by patriotic sense of the debt which Cuba owed to Colonel Roosevelt, the manifestations of which the Bishop of Havana attempted to prevent as if he had no conception of Cuban history. A moment of serenity and quiet thought might have prevented the Bishop from committing this error of judgment."

How an American (Roman) Catholic feels about the action of the Bishop of Havana is aptly expressed by an editorial in The Havana Post, whose editor besides being a (Roman) Catholic was a member of Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders. The editorial says:

"We are overjoyed to say that certain things cannot happen, are not done, but the above proves too sadly the folly of any such conviction. Cardinal Gibbons or Cardinal Mercier could not have written the above letter, but by the fact that he has done so, we know that the Bishop of Havana could—forcing us to the same horrid conclusion which ensued on the sinking of the Lusitania, that nothing is impossible in this disordered world."

"It happened to be our fortune to attend a 'rattlesnake dance' given as a farewell at Montauk Point to Colonel Roosevelt 20 years ago by the Indians of one of his troops, who loved him. It was a religious ceremony of love, which, according to St. Paul, whose gospel is read regularly in the churches under the direction of the Bishop of Havana, is the supreme element of religion."

"The greatest of the scholastic philosophers, Thomas Aquinas, admittedly called the 'Angel Doctor' by the Bishop of Havana's co-religionists, postulated 'universal conception' as one of the proofs of the existence of God—all men having such a conception. Aquinas argued, it must be true. Love is no less universal, which is the reason that St. Paul said it is the greatest of all things. It is, of course, then, cannot be untrue."

"It was only love that was to be expressed in the service in the Episcopal Church in Havana yesterday—love such as was expressed in the wild dance of the Indians at Montauk Point 20 years ago for the man who was remembered yesterday. St. Paul, who wrote many epistles, would not have written the one which we have reproduced in translation, nor would he have Gibbons or Mercier or Thomas

Aquinas. The tenets of it are not (Roman) Catholic—they would seem to be simply Spanish."

It is this spirit, this Spanish spirit, that is generally thought here to have prompted the Bishop of Havana to try to prevent Cubans from paying respect to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN IS DECLARED

Viscount Uchida Denies Any Desire for Territorial Acquisition—Favors Developing Regular Trade With China

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday).—Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, delivered the following speech in the Imperial Diet on Jan. 21:

"The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in a complete victory of the Allies, and the work of the Peace Conference has been already initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies, but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon a solid and enduring foundation.

"It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle, but also the prevention of an outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction, we are decided to cooperate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realization of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects.

"The relations between Japan and the allied powers have considerably increased in solidity, due to the community interest governing these relations in the prosecution of war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Higashifushimi to England and his itinerary to other allied powers has gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the allied powers.

"Next, I have to dwell upon the Russian question. In compliance with the proposal made by the American Government, and in full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy, and China, Japanese forces were dispatched to Eastern Siberia in August last, in order to relieve the critical situation of the Tzcho-Slovak troops. The grave danger which had threatened their existence has been averted, and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished.

"Realizing, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain, for the time being, a certain portion of the forces in various localities in Eastern Siberia.

"At the same time, they have decided to effect as much reduction in the number of the Japanese troops as the absolute requirements of situation will permit. We do not forget for a moment, the conspicuous services Russia rendered at the initial stage of this war in the allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by diverting and checking German military activities on the various fronts.

"Unfortunately, internal trouble, which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the great war, forced her to withdraw from the struggle against Germany. Yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight, and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by the patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of a unified and orderly government, may be crowned with success.

"We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the great powers, to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world, and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose.

"We have no intention whatever of interfering in the internal policies of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency to take advantage of the domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

"Turning to the Chinese question, it has been a source of grave concern to us that the protracted civil strife in that country proved as disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interest of the foreign powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both contending factions on Dec. 2, last, in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America and Italy.

"Further, in view of the present situation of civil strife, it was forced that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to general misgiving, and hamper the speedy settlement of the pending differences to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike.

"Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving China any financial assistance, either in the form of a loan, or in any other form calculated to create anxiety, lest it might foment political complications in that country. The government cannot, however, undertake to discourage the financial and economic enterprise of their nationals, so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth

(Continued on page two, column four)

MEDICAL BILLS IN NINE LEGISLATURES

Interests Back of Attempts to Introduce Examination of Children by National Regulation Are Also Operating in States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Christian Science Monitor made public on Tuesday the details of the United States Senate bill introduced by Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia, providing for the establishment of a Department of Education, one of the features of which is compulsory medical examination of the children in the schools. While it is generally understood at the Capitol that this measure never will be considered by the Committee on Education and Labor, nevertheless, The Christian Science Monitor has learned definitely that the interests back of the movement of foist upon the people medical autocracy and violation of their personal liberties through enforced examination of their children by the representatives of one particular remedial agency, have not been content to confine their efforts to the securing of federal legislation on the subject.

Many of the state legislatures have the same purpose in their legislative programs for the year. The states in which such legislation is proposed, with the type of legislation planned, are as follows:

Colorado—A bill providing compulsory physical education in all schools of the State under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. Illinois—A bill providing for compulsory health supervision, and also a bill providing for compulsory physical training.

Kansas—Legislation providing for adequate and effective physical supervision of all the school children of Kansas through "competent visiting school physicians and trained nurses."

Massachusetts—A bill providing for a state-wide system of physical education.

Oklahoma—A bill providing for medical inspection of all school children.

Pennsylvania—A bill to facilitate the problems of Americanization and physical education.

South Carolina—A bill providing for medical inspection in schools.

South Dakota—A bill providing for health inspection in schools, including the employment of nurses.

Wisconsin—Two bills. One provides for county school nurses, the county nurse to be appointed by the county board of education upon the nomination of the county superintendent, the qualifications of such nurse to be approved by the State Board of Health; counties to be reimbursed for the amount expended for salary and expenses of such county nurse or nurses, provided the salary does not exceed \$125 per month. The other provides for school health inspection. The purpose of this bill is to provide inspection for all pupils enrolled in public, private, vocational, or parochial schools. The inspector provided for in this bill shall be in possession of a physician's legal qualifications to practice in Wisconsin.

RUMANIA ACTS ON JEWISH QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Minister at Bucharest has telegraphed the Foreign Office that the Jewish question in Rumania has just been legislated upon. A decree, published in the Official Gazette, accords Rumanian nationality to all aliens resident in Rumania who are qualified for naturalization and who are the subjects of no foreign government. The only individuals to which the measure does not apply are those convicted of crime, treason, espionage and desertion.

ALIENS LEAVING UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—C. O. Frick, immigration inspector here, says 699 alien residents have left Detroit since September to return to their native countries. Italians and Belgians form the bulk of this stream.

LEGISLATORS OBJECT TO WEARING MASKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Spirited opposition to the enforcement of the local mask ordinance against members of the Legislature was voiced on Tuesday in the assembly and a resolution was adopted without the formality of a roll call, in which the police department was "strongly condemned and censured" for attempting to apply the regulation to legislators, who assert their immunity from such interference under constitutional provision. The assemblymen objected particularly to the humiliation attendant upon their attempted arrest in hotel lobbies, which they point out are their homes, while in the capital.

BRITISH DELIGHT AT PROHIBITION MOVE

Message of Congratulation to People of United States on Ratification of Amendment From Great Britain Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has sent the following message to the people of the United States through The Christian Science Monitor European News Office:

"Prohibitionists in the United Kingdom send their heartiest congratulations to their comrades in the United States on the occasion of the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the American Constitution. The victory is an epoch-making event in the world-wide campaign against alcohol, and must have far-reaching effects upon temperance work throughout this country.

"The victory has been achieved by splendid organized effort, animated by confident hope, based on indisputable religious, moral, social, and economic principles. The latest phase of the educational campaign has been one to which sufficient attention has not been drawn in this country, namely, that prohibition is a sound business proposition, both for employers and employed.

"Only a comparatively few enlightened employers in the United Kingdom have grasped this fact, but the new movement in the United States will cause much searching of heart and further steps are being taken to drive home this great truth to the leaders of industry over here.

"Temperance reformers here see in your victory a vindication of the policy maintained for over half a century by the United Kingdom Alliance, that the local veto is the best method of fighting the liquor traffic, and they rejoice that under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, they will have an opportunity of coming to close grips in Scotland with this enemy of civilization.

"Notwithstanding the reactionary composition of the present Parliament, they are confident that the claim for the local veto in England and Wales must be conceded very soon, and then they believe that all that is best in English citizenship will unite for the overthrow of the present domination of alcohol."

EXPLOITS OF REBEL MUCH ENHANCED BY MONARCHIST PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Whilst the rest of the world is heading toward republicanism, the notorious Captain Concelho has raised the flag of monarchy in Oporto and summoned Dom Manoel from the Thames to the Tagus. Captain Concelho is well known to readers of this newspaper. He has headed numerous riots, all of which have been described in the European press as revolutions. He has enjoyed press notoriety, according to supporters of monarchy, in various European countries, of some magnitude. When, however, these papers have been discovered, the humor of Captain Concelho's over-the-top revolution has been exposed, they have commonly consisted of subsidized sheets, with a circulation of a few hundred free copies. On one occasion he invaded Portugal at the head of an army of at least 50 supporters, and retired on the approach of the Portuguese police. On another occasion, the explosion of a fête day cracker of colossal proportions in Lisbon was magnified into a bombardment. From this, it will be seen that the revolutionary leader is not absolutely divorced, in his methods, from the comedian.

At the same time, it does not follow that there is not more in the present effort than in the past. But, remembering the past efforts, as they have been exposed, one after another in these columns, it is well to wait for further information. European papers which in the past have dignified the captain's escapades as revolutions are repeating that effort on the present occasion. They manifestly rely upon the shortness of public memory. And for this reason, it is as well to revive that memory.

Meantime these undoubted revolutionary, the Russian Bolsheviks, are conducting a propaganda of a very different nature. They are endeavoring to frighten the world into acquiescence in their program; but up to now they seem scarcely to have been successful even in Berlin. It is quite true, as Herr Scheidemann insists, that a ruined and starving populace constitutes a soil prepared for Bolshevism, but then Herr Scheidemann's words have all the outward visible signs of the inward grace of German Majority socialism. In other words, Herr Scheidemann, having assisted the Kaiser to the last moment in waging the most iniquitous of wars, is now concerned over the price his country is called upon to pay for his and the Kaiser's effort. He sets his own influence trembling in the balance, and he throws into the balance, in support of this influence, all the terrors of Bolshevism, very much as the Dutch mothers of the Seventeenth Century were wont to frighten their children into submission by the threat that Cromwell was coming.

So far from Bolshevism making any desperate impression on Germany, the Spartacus group has been defeated in the streets and put to flight, and the Majority Socialists are even threatened with a royalist majority at the elections. It is because of the size of this aristocratic bourgeois combination that Herr Scheidemann seems to be playing the Bolshevistic card. Herr Scheidemann seems to be becoming dimly aware that he cannot shift the blame of the war he has supported insistently on to the shoulders of the Junker party or the bourgeoisie.

He seems to be grasping the fact that Germany may decline to draw a very distinct line between the policy of himself and that of von Bethmann-Hollweg. And that, on his failure to obtain terms for Germany which neither his policy nor that of von Bethmann-Hollweg deserved, German public opinion may turn from him towards the old regime.

Now there is an undoubted danger in Bolshevism if it is not properly dealt with. The idea of the conference at the present moment is to surround Russia with a ring of allied states which shall act as a barrier against the Bolshevistic effort to sweep east or west. Herr Scheidemann does not appreciate this because it means the setting up of a body of free states between Germany and the East under the protection of the League of Nations. Yet it is tolerably certain that this is what the conference has in view, though it has not yet formulated a definite policy.

Cause of Crisis

Prolonged Unsettled State in Portugal Comes to a Climax

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—Ample intelligence of the progress of events reaches Madrid from Lisbon and the North, although there has been intermittent stoppage of train traffic. A few days ago, a considerable number of Portuguese officers suddenly came over into Spain. No questions apparently were asked, and it is assumed that, to put it so, they

LEGISLATORS OBJECT TO WEARING MASKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Spirited opposition to the enforcement of the local mask ordinance against members of the Legislature was voiced on Tuesday in the assembly and a resolution was adopted without the formality of a roll call, in which the police department was "strongly condemned and censured" for attempting to apply the regulation to legislators, who assert their immunity from such interference under constitutional provision. The assemblymen objected particularly to the humiliation attendant upon their attempted arrest in hotel lobbies, which they point out are their homes, while in the capital.

BRITISH DELIGHT AT PROHIBITION MOVE

Message of Congratulation to People of United States on Ratification of Amendment From Great Britain Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has sent the following message to the people of the United States through The Christian Science Monitor European News Office:

"Prohibitionists in the United Kingdom send their heartiest congratulations to their comrades in the United States on the occasion of the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the American Constitution. The victory is an epoch-making event in the world-wide campaign against alcohol, and must have far-reaching effects upon temperance work throughout this country.

"The victory has been achieved by splendid organized effort, animated by confident hope, based on indisputable religious, moral, social, and economic principles. The latest phase of the educational campaign has been one to which sufficient attention has not been drawn in this country, namely, that prohibition is a sound business proposition, both for employers and employed.

"Only a comparatively few enlightened employers in the United Kingdom have grasped this fact, but the new movement in the United States will cause much searching of heart and further steps are being taken to drive home this great truth to the leaders of industry over here.

"Temperance reformers here see in your victory a vindication of the policy maintained for over half a century by the United Kingdom Alliance, that the local veto is the best method of fighting the liquor traffic, and they rejoice that under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, they will have an opportunity of coming to close grips in Scotland with this enemy of civilization.

"Notwithstanding the reactionary composition of the present Parliament, they are confident that the claim for the local veto in England and Wales must be conceded very soon, and then they believe that all that is best in English citizenship will unite for the overthrow of the present domination of alcohol."

RUMANIA ACTS ON JEWISH QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Minister at Bucharest has telegraphed the Foreign Office that the Jewish question in Rumania has just been legislated upon. A decree, published in the Official Gazette, accords Rumanian nationality to all aliens resident in Rumania who are qualified for naturalization and who are the subjects of no foreign government. The only individuals to which the measure does not apply are those convicted of crime, treason, espionage and desertion.

ALIENS LEAVING UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—C. O. Frick, immigration inspector here, says 699 alien residents have left Detroit since September to return to their native countries. Italians and Belgians form the bulk of this stream.

LEGISLATORS OBJECT TO WEARING MASKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Spirited opposition to the enforcement of the local mask ordinance against members of the Legislature was voiced on Tuesday in the assembly and a resolution was adopted without the formality of a roll call, in which the police department was "strongly condemned and censured" for attempting to apply the regulation to legislators, who assert their immunity from such interference under constitutional provision. The assemblymen objected particularly to the humiliation attendant upon their attempted arrest in hotel lobbies, which they point out are their homes, while in the capital.

BRITISH DELIGHT AT PROHIBITION MOVE

Message of Congratulation to People of United States on Ratification of Amendment From Great Britain Alliance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, has sent the following message to the people of the United States through The Christian Science Monitor European News Office:

"Prohibitionists in the United Kingdom send their heartiest congratulations to their comrades in the United States on the occasion of the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the American Constitution. The victory is an epoch-making event in the world-wide campaign against alcohol, and must have far-reaching effects upon temperance work throughout this country.

"The victory has been achieved by splendid organized effort, animated by confident hope, based on indisputable religious, moral, social, and economic principles. The latest phase of the educational campaign has been one to which sufficient attention has not been drawn in this country, namely, that prohibition is a sound business proposition, both for employers and employed.

"Only a comparatively few enlightened employers in the United Kingdom have grasped this fact, but the new movement in the United States will cause much searching of heart and further steps are being taken to drive home this great truth to the leaders of industry over here.

were detaching themselves from serious difficulties.

There are two main questions to be answered upon this new Portuguese revolution: first, upon its cause, and the second, its prospects.

As to the former, the outside world has had practically no knowledge whatever of the progress of events in Portugal, during the past three years, during which period there has been continual seething discontent, with periodical outbreaks of a more or less violent character.

Thanks to the different censorships, little news of these events has got abroad, and few of the newspapers have found their way out of the country, but, for obvious reasons, Spain has been well in touch with what has been happening, and has kept close account of it all, since, in certain contingencies, she might be closely interested.

The cause of the particular crisis of the moment is the old one of acute economic difficulties, worked upon, aggravatingly by short-sighted politicians, and suddenly fanned to white heat by the specious introduction of monarchial questions.

Amid many conflicting statements upon the value of the latter factor, those well acquainted with the situation express their views definitely that, in the first place, Royalist disclaimers through Señor Ayres Ornelas, chief representative in Lisbon, must be largely discounted, because there is not the slightest doubt that Royalist undercurrents, in the direction of re-establishment of the old monarchy, have been strong for some time past, and have only been waiting an opportunity which now seems to have arrived.

It is natural that, for reasons of tact, disclaimers should be made until the success of a movement passes beyond the doubtful stages. Nobody believes that the Braganza dynasty has abandoned Portugal for ever, or is not waiting the opportunity which it believes will inevitably come.

The Royalists themselves, however, are far too weak at present to make the smallest attempt to direct the revolution, and this movement in the North lacks the thoroughness in that it is largely adopted by mere revolutionaries, who are not particularly Royalists or anything at all, but adopt this as a distinctive cry, and thus to establish a new and definite rallying point. How far it will succeed in such circumstances is doubtful.

Portugal seems to wish to resist the fully Royalist attempts, but has been torn asunder in recent times, and her republic has never had really any chance to settle down. A vast number of strong and often secret influences are continually at work. Thus the newspaper order says that most of the Portuguese disturbances are due to ramifications and enterprises of a secret society which has been at work since 1907, and whose first business was to destroy the monarchy, and then to consolidate the republic.

It seems to have made a change of plans lately. Too much importance must not be attached to such explanations; but it must be remembered that the state of things has been almost chaotic for some time past, and the life of Portugal has been ripe for intrigues of every description.

As to the prospects, it is a truism to say that everything depends on Lisbon. It looks like standing fast, but still its situation is doubtful. The so-called new monarchist government, which has been proclaimed at Oporto, is ready to come to the capital by the next train, all complete.

Paiva Coelho has appointed himself Prime Minister and Minister of War, and other portfolios have been allotted in due order, Viscount Banho becoming Education Minister; Senhor D'Almeida, Minister of Interior; Senhor Lima, Foreign Minister, and Count Azevedo, Minister of Public Works.

In these northern quarters loyalist feeling has spread considerably and is becoming fairly general. Bands are playing the old national anthem and the people singing it in the streets.

The statement is being widely circulated that the revolution is of Bolshevik origin. There have been Bolsheviks in Portugal, as everywhere else, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that they have anything to do with this business, and there are many convincing reasons to the contrary.

The latest reports are to the effect that large numbers of fugitives, chiefly Northern Republicans, are endeavoring to cross over into Spain with their belongings, but the Spanish authorities are stopping them.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS MEETS JANUARY 27

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Camille Huysmans reached Berne on Jan. 18, and the meeting of the International Socialist Congress has been fixed for Jan. 27.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Venizelos, together with other Greek ministers and notabilities, were entertained at the Ritz Hotel recently by the Armenian colony. Speeches were made by Mr. Venizelos, Nubar Pasha, and Tchobanian. In the course of his speech, Mr. Venizelos declared there was an Armenian element in his ancestry.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday)—A proclamation by Sir Douglas Haig was recently posted on the walls of the city thanking Belgium for her kindness to British prisoners of war. The Belgian papers commenting on the proclamation declare the Belgians will never forget the welcome they received from the British people.

CONGRESS DECIDES ON RUSSIAN AFFAIR

Delegates From All Russian Governments Are Invited to Meet Representatives of the Allies to Discuss the Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers, the Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated powers, and the Japanese representatives, met at the Quai d'Orsay between 3 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows: "The single object which the representatives of the associated powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way. They regard the Russian people as their friends, not as their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped."

It is clear to them that the troubles and distrusts of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread and more and more impossible to relieve, unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation are once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order.

"They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way. They recognize the revolution, without reservation, and will in no way, and in no circumstances aid, or give countenance to, any attempt at a counter-revolution. It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the others. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles."

"The associated powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully and ungrudgingly as they would serve every other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people."

"In this spirit, and with this purpose, they have taken the following action:

"They invite every organized group that is now exercising or attempting to exercise political authority or military control anywhere within Siberia or within the boundaries of European Russia, as they stood before the war, just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to Princes Island, Sea of Marmora, where they will be met by representatives of the associated powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms amongst the parties invited, and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war, or against Finland, or against any people or territory, whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the 14 articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be immediately withdrawn and aggressive military action cease."

"These representatives are invited to confer with representatives of the associated powers in the freest and frankest way with a view to ascertaining the wishes of all sections of the Russian people and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purposes, and happy cooperative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world."

"A prompt reply to this invitation is requested. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by Feb. 15, 1919."

The proposal will be sent tonight by wireless to interested parties. The meeting then decided to call a plenary session of the conference for 3 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 25, to discuss the subject of the League of Nations on the basis of the proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George, as well as other subjects which were examined this afternoon.

League Discussed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil met today the British correspondents at the Astoria for the purpose of explaining the principal points in the British scheme for the League of Nations. As to when the full setting of the conference will take place to consider the League of Nations, this will depend on the rapidly with which a decision is reached with regard to Russia, and it is to be remarked that yesterday's communiqué merely stated that it hoped that a solution of the Russian problem would be arrived at in today's meeting at the Quai d'Orsay.

It is stated that Mr. de Scavennius, the Danish Minister to Russia, in the evidence which he placed before the

allied statesmen, read a document by the Soviet leader, declaring that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George were too reactionary for the Soviets to have any dealings with.

The Journal des Débats publishes a strong article on the need for the Allies to take effective measures against Bolshevism without delay. In Poland and the Baltic provinces, the tide should be stemmed by providing the powers in authority in those countries with arms, munitions and equipment, which should enable them to make sufficiently effective resistance to the Red Guards' advance.

The paper declares that the Allies would be guilty of irreparable crime if they did not immediately dispatch war material, for which they have no use now themselves, but which means safety to those countries from the Red Guard invasion.

The date of President Wilson's reception by the Chamber of Deputies has been fixed for Feb. 2.

French Peace Committee Proposed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Following on M. Clemenceau's request to the Chamber for support of the Legislature in refraining from unnecessary interpellations of the government during the sitting of the Peace Conference, the proposal has been made by a large number of deputies that a peace committee should be formed somewhat on the lines of the committee of 1871 appointed by the National Assembly. The peace committee would obtain sufficient information from plenipotentiaries to enable them to draw up reports to be laid before the Chamber. If the proposal is accepted, it is probable a peace committee would be formed of members of regular parliamentary committees.

Deputations From Africa
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—(Wednesday)—The Nationalist Congress, held in Bloemfontein for the appointment of a deputation to proceed to Europe to urge the claims of an independent South Africa, passed a resolution to that effect. Mr. Herzog and General de Wet were appointed Free State delegates. The Transvaal Congress has also appointed delegates for the same purpose.



Map showing Princes Island Where representatives of associated powers are to meet Russian delegates

Agreement Regarding Russia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A message from the Central News special correspondent in Paris states that the five great powers have now reached a definite agreement regarding Russia. All de facto Russian governments, in Russia, including the Bolsheviks, will be invited to send duly accredited representatives, who, after satisfactory evidence that their governments are not engaged in belligerent operations outside their own recognized territory, will be admitted as delegates to the Peace Conference.

Deputies Favor Versailles
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The deputies, M. Honnorat Prat and M. Bonnetoux have laid a project before the Commission for Foreign Affairs, proposing that the seat of the League of Nations shall be Versailles.

Swiss President Arrives
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Dr. Ador, President of the Swiss Confederation, was met on arrival by President Poincaré. Dr. Ador is staying at the Hotel Maurice as the guest of the French Government. The Swiss President has come to confer with allied statesmen on several important questions, notably the economic situation of Switzerland and the League of Nations.

Armenian Delegate Arrives
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Tiran Kelekian, one of the delegates sent by the Armenian people to the Peace Conference, has arrived. No invitation has as yet been issued to the Armenian delegates to attend the conference. The omission is the subject of a protest by the London Council of the Armenian United Association and the Armenian church, who have sent the following telegram to the Peace Conference:

"After the unexampled sufferings and sacrifices and the important military services of our martyred nation to the Entente cause, it has come as a profound disappointment and surprise to the Armenian community of London that the Peace Conference, to which we look for reparation and justice, has opened without an Armenian delegate to plead our nation's cause, whose moral claim is far stronger than any before the conference. In the name of the Armenian community of London, we respectfully appeal to the august conference to redress the injustice."

The delegation to the Peace Conference from the Caucasus is headed by Avestis Aharonian, president of the Armenian Native Council of Caucasus.



Takashi Hara
Premier of Japan, who in a recent speech in the Diet, declared in favor of open door with China

FOREIGN POLICY OF JAPAN IS DECLARED

(Continued from page one)

of the special relations between the two neighboring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have since then suspended their military activities, and that the body of opinion in favor of the speedy inauguration of a peace conference is now in a fair way of becoming realized.

"It is the ardent hope of the government that the Chinese statesmen of various political alliances may speedily cross each other's path within the borders of the republic in order to keep pace with the situation of the world."

"In view of the mischievous rumors circulated abroad from time to time regarding our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China or elsewhere. Neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interest and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China, and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness, such as is calculated to bring about a lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain the sincere friend of China, and to use our best endeavors for the development of China's brilliant future, and for the promotion of the general well-being of the Chinese people."

"Upon acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow, we would restore it to China in accordance with the terms of the notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding the Shantung province. At the same time, we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to insure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the government and the people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighborly relations with Japan, would not deny us the needed cooperation in this respect."

"They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of the case that may arise, in the realization of their legitimate aspirations, which would at all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of the financial and economic and necessary for the security and happiness of China in general."

"With the complete collapse of the Teutonic powers, the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The idea underlying this movement is to assure a definite establishment of lasting peace, based on justice, and the ideal is on all fours with the traditional policy of this country."

"Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of the free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace, and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation."

"An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of the nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed a lasting sore in the heart of the nation; they impair forever the dignity and prestige of the state. I close with the conviction that we are determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in international relations."

Mr. Hara, the Japanese Premier, also discussed the international situation. He said: "The Anglo-Japanese alliance is now placed on a firmer basis than before, while the relations with the other treaty powers have grown in cordiality. Russia has not recovered stability and has to depend a great

deal upon reconstruction measures of the future, yet in Eastern Siberia the work of succor to the Tschou-Slovaks and the extirpation of Teutonic influence has been already accomplished, thanks to the joint efforts of the Allies."

"The government, therefore, decided to order home the troops from Siberia, leaving a certain portion of the men needed for the maintenance of order in those regions. Long continued civil strife in China is now taking a turn toward reconciliation, and the peace conference is to be opened soon."

"In common with the powers, the government would express hearty good wishes for the success of the conference. Using their best endeavor for preserving the harmonious concert with the powers, the government are making the utmost efforts in facilitating the restoration of order in Russia, while in China they have no desire other than to respect most scrupulously the principle of the open door, and equal opportunity, hoping at the same time for further consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries."

"The war has ended in the complete victory of the Allies, and the Peace Conference has commenced its work of winding up the ghastly business of the war."

"Steps have been taken to send out delegates to the conference, some of them have already arrived at Paris, while others are still on their way. In participating in the Peace Conference, the government determined to maintain all the time a fair and straightforward attitude, based on a sense of justice and humanity."

"I desire to announce that His Majesty has graciously granted the sum of 10,000,000 yen out of the imperial household funds toward the execution of the scheme of expansion, the machinery for higher education, and we are overwhelmed with gratitude for the signal mark of profound interest taken by His Majesty in the welfare of his subjects."

"The war affected Japan greatly, and it is anticipated that the restoration of peace will be followed by keen competition of the powers for the rehabilitation of their national strength. Accordingly, the government, young as it is, has, in addition to dealing with the question of foodstuffs and other outstanding problems, striven to the best of its ability to frame important measures for education, transport, industry, and national defense, reserving for the future the adoption of plans which call for further consideration."

STIRRING WELCOME TO RETURNING MEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The transport Melita landed more than 1600 United States troops at Commonwealth Pier on Wednesday, arriving from Brest, France, whence the steamer departed on Jan. 13. The men entrained at once for Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, where they will be mustered out or transferred to some other camp preparatory to being discharged.

The same noisy greeting that was accorded to the two transports which previously arrived in Boston welcomed the men on the Melita. Down the harbor, where the craft anchored over night, the official reception committee

THEATRICAL
Boston, Hollis St. Theatre
Mat. 7:30, Sat. 8:00
The Better Ole
Cant. Balmain's Comedy with Music
NEW YORK, CORT THEATRE—NOW
PHILADELPHIA, Broad St. Theatre—NOW
BUFFALO, Main St. Theatre—Week Jan. 20
CLEVELAND, Euclid O. H.—Week Jan. 27

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL
Tomorrow at 2:30 and Saturday Evening at 8
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Haverd, Conductor
Soloist—ALFRED CORTOT—Piano
\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 (Plus War Tax)

tee hailed the arrivals. Salvation Army representatives conducting their usual "doughnut barrage." As the Melita reached the pier, a flotilla of more than 200 toy balloons was let loose by Red Cross workers, another part of the reception ceremonies.

JAPANESE VIEW OF CLAIMS OF CHINA

Adherence Expressed to Chinese Desire for Sovereignty Over Extra-Territorial Concessions—Japan's New Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A reliable authority on Japanese affairs, discussing the present situation in the Far East with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor European news office, made the following statement:

"The Far East is giving repeated evidence that a strong movement is afoot, supported by Hsu Shih-Chang and his associates in China, and agreed to by the Hara government in Japan, to regain for China the sovereignty over all extra-territorial concessions to the foreign powers of Chinese territory. This movement has been mentioned freely in Japan of late, but not until Viscount Uchida's speech of yesterday had it been given any authoritative sanction. Viscount Uchida's suggestion re Kiaochow is the first official move in that direction."

"Japan has a growing element who have come to a realization that the great western powers will always have a prominent voice in Far Eastern affairs. Japan may even reach the view that the open door in China must be viewed by Japan from the standpoint of the western world, rather than from the somewhat different Japanese viewpoint."

"Thus Japan will fall back on the policy of peaceful penetration in China, and of taking advantage to the fall of her natural and inherent advantage for trade with her big neighbor."

"The events of 1919 may lead Japan to whip up her policy of courting China, and winning China's affections, a far wiser and more promising policy than one which would either result in Chinese dislike for Japan, or renewed suspicion in the western world, that Japan was planning to deal unfairly with China to the disadvantage of trade with China of the rest of the world."

"New days and new policies, or rather new methods to gain long-coveted ends, are ahead of Japan, which are bound to result in her economic and industrial advances."

TRADE EXTENSION PLAN IS ADVISED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, London, Wednesday.

NEW YORK, New York—Establishment of foreign trade relations, particularly international banking houses, by Americans, was urged by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, on Wednesday, before the American Manufacturers and Exporters Association.

"To successfully attend to an extensive foreign trade," he said, "there must be international banking establishments. Branch houses of American banks abroad have been few and far between."

Mr. Long declared that the State Department "has a very sincere and wholesome desire to encourage and stimulate our foreign trade, and in pursuance of its policy it applies every legitimate means to accomplish its object."

GERMANY'S POSITION DISCUSSED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that Mr. Branting had a long interview on Monday with Herr Ebert, the Imperial Chancellor, at which the questions of an international Socialist conference and Germany's internal political situation, as well as those of foodstuffs and raw material supplies for Germany were discussed in detail.

HOW DAIL EIREANN DECLARED REPUBLIC

(Continued from page one)

a benefit and a safeguard to Europe and America, is subjected to purposes of England's policy of world domination.

"Ireland today reasserts her historic nationhood the more confidently before the new world emerging from the war because she believes in freedom and justice as the fundamental principles of international law, because she believes in a frank cooperation between the peoples for equal rights against the vested privileges of ancient tyrannies, because the permanent peace of Europe can never be secured by perpetuating military dominion for the profit of an empire, but only by establishing the control of government in every land upon the basis of the free will of a free people, and the existing state of war between Ireland and England can never be ended until Ireland is definitely evacuated by the armed forces of England."

"For these, among other reasons, Ireland—resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty, that she will suffer foreign domination no longer—calls upon every free nation to uphold her national claim to complete independence as an Irish republic against the arrogant pretensions of England, founded in fraud and sustained only by an overwhelming military occupation, and demands to be confronted publicly with England at the congress of nations, that the civilized world, having judged between English wrongs and Irish rights, may guarantee to Ireland its permanent support for the maintenance of her national independence."

Sir Edward Carson's Message
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—In a letter to the honorary secretary of the South of Ireland Unionist Committee, expressing satisfaction that efforts are being made to place the Irish Unionist Alliance on a more democratic basis, Sir Edward Carson wrote:

"In the present grave condition of affairs in Ireland, it is essential that we should all try and work harmoniously together against the policy of separation, which is now openly avowed."

"It is impossible to foretell what may happen in future, but all lovers of Ireland who see that its destinies are linked with those of Great Britain must do all they can to confront the policy of separation, which would be disastrous politically, socially, and economically, to the best interests of our country."

ALLIES TO TRANSPORT GERMAN SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Armistice Commission announces that Marshal Foch stated at Tréves that the transport by sea of German soldiers to the number of some 25,000 assembled at Nikolaev, as well as German troops and civilians in Haidar Passas, will be undertaken by the Entente as soon as assent to this course has been notified by one of the allied powers which has not yet agreed to it.

CHICAGO RAILWAY OUTLAYS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Authority was given the steam railroad companies on Wednesday by R. H. Alston, regional director, for the expenditure of \$24,000,000 for track elevation in Chicago. The companies have promised to take up at once work calling for an expenditure of \$3,000,000. Announcement has also been made here by Mr. Alston, that \$8,000,000 additional will also be spent here, \$5,000,000 for the building of a new union station and \$3,000,000 for other improvements.

E. W. BURT & CO.
Knickerbocker Shoes
Twenty-First Annual Mark-Down Sale
For Men, Women and Children

For Women

Patent Button and Lace, Calf Button and Lace Boots, Brown, sizes 7-9, Reduced from \$7.00 to	3.95
Black Calf Boots, 8 1/2-inch, wing and straight toe cap, Reduced from \$8.00 to	6.45
All-Kid Lace 8 1/2-inch Boots and Calf Ties, Medium heel, Reduced from \$8.00 to	5.95
Black Kid Oxfords, Narrow and medium toe, Reduced from \$7.00 to	4.95
Tan Vamp Buck Top Boots, Reduced from \$10.00 to	8.45
Habagany Calf Wing and Straight Cap Boots, Narrow, medium and broad toes, Reduced from \$10.00 to	8.45
Broken Sides Pumps and Oxfords, High and low heels, Reduced from \$6.00 and \$7.00 to	3.95
White Canvas Oxfords, Medium and broad toe, Reduced from \$3.50 to	4.45
Brown Kid 8 1/2-inch Boots, Calf and French heel, Was \$10.00 to	7.45

For Men

Black and Medium Tan Calf and Kid Boots, Reduced from \$8.00 to	7.25
Black Kid Blucher Boots, Kid lined, 5 Belows tongue, Business man's last, Reduced from \$8.00 to	7.95
Heavy Tan Grain Norwegian Calf, Rubber covered welt, The only way to make shoes wear without rubbers, Reduced from \$10.00 to	8.45
Black and Tan Oxfords, Medium and broad toes, Reduced from \$8.00 to	5.85

Medium and wide and narrow toe. High, medium and low heel. Boots, Oxfords and Pumps... 3.95

Children's Play Shoes, \$1.95
DOZENS OF OTHER SPLENDID BARGAINS
32 WEST ST. (Corner Mason), Boston, Mass.

HOW UNITED STATES ARMY IS PAID OFF

A previous article on this subject was published in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 18, 1919. The two articles were prepared by Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of Finance of the War Department, and deal particularly with the settlement of accounts of enlisted men who have no records, such as being made on the affidavit of the soldier.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The payment of the great cantonments in this country presented a big problem. In some of these cantonments the force to be paid approximated 60,000 men, yet the problem was solved so that payments at the various cantonments and posts have been completed on an average of not later than the fifth of each month. Many of the cantonments are paid on the last day of the month. This result could not have been achieved without a great simplification in methods of payment and without the efficient and hearty cooperation of the disbursing officers in the field. Since the signing of the armistice approximately 700,000 enlisted men have been separated from the service and given their final pay, including settlement of all their allowances and allotments for various purposes and the payment of their travel allowances to their homes. Since the declaration of war it has been customary on the part of certain of our periodicals to suggest that various experts in business life be called into the service to handle this or that army activity that the average army officer is not supposed to have the ability or the experience to perform. It is a fair question to submit at this time as to whether this wholesale separation of men from the service in that limited time given and the settlement of their accounts could have been accomplished more accurately or more promptly or in a more business-like way than has been done by the finance officers of the United States Army.

The periodicals have also gotten into the habit of calling attention to failure of the War Department to pay its allotments, referring to the allotments of enlisted men who are not paid certain portions of their pay to be paid to certain designated allottees. Army allotments carry no family allowances. Allotments which carry such allowances are filed with, controlled by and paid by the Treasury Department and not the War Department. The army allotments are all paid from the office of the zone finance officer in the Lemon Building, New York Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. These allotments at the beginning of war numbered less than 10,000, which gradually increased until they exceeded more than 1,000,000. At the present time, owing to the completion of allotments for bonds of the second Liberty Loan the number has been reduced to something more than 500,000. There has been absolutely no failure to make prompt payment of these allotments. When war was declared there was a law requiring that a full month should intervene between the date of accrual of a soldier's allotment and the date of payment. In October, 1917, the War Department succeeded in getting this law amended so that payment could be made when the money had accrued. In November, 1917, two payments of allotments were made to allottees so as to eliminate this intervening month, and since that date army allotments have been and are being paid promptly and regularly in the early part of the month following the month in which the money accrues.

In connection with the payment of allotments there have been certain statements in the press relative to a bill introduced by Representative Saunders of Virginia, providing for the payment by the War Department of certain allotments of soldiers which were discontinued by the Treasury Department. Some time in June last at a conference attended by representatives of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department and representatives of the War and Navy Departments attention was called to the fact that the Treasury Department files retained a number of voluntary allotments made by enlisted men in the army and navy which carried no allowances and therefore were of the class of applications for allotments which pertained to the army and navy. These allotments were made on Treasury Department forms and the payment of the allotments was being made by the Treasury Department, although as stated they carried no allowances, being exclusively a part of the soldier's pay. It was estimated that there were more than 200,000 of these cases. Inasmuch as they did not necessarily belong to the Treasury Department, and that department at that time was almost overwhelmed with the great mass of business thrown upon it, it was decided by the Treasury Department to discontinue these allotments with payments for the month of June. To meet this condition instructions were sent out in June by the War Department to every cantonment, post and station, and to every other command in the army, calling attention to the fact that discontinuance would be made of this class of allotments and outlining in detail the procedure to be followed if the soldier desired to continue these allotments through the War Department allotment system. This notification was sent in ample time to permit soldiers to forward to the War Department the necessary allotment forms in season for the payment for the month of July, and the necessary steps were taken to see that these instructions were given the widest publicity, and it is reasonable to believe, in view of the method adopted, that every one concerned was made familiar with what had taken place and the necessary procedure to be followed if they wished the allotments continued, so that every man who wanted to continue his allotment had opportunity to do so.

It has been suggested that the War

Department should have taken up the payment of these allotments without waiting for a definite allotment from the soldier, but this was not possible under the Army Law, which required that the allotment should be made in a specified manner under the provisions of the Army Allotment Act.

Following the announcement from the War Department more than 200,000 allotments were received from the field, evidently in compliance with instructions, and it is fair to presume that all of these soldier allottees who desired to renew their allotments have already done so, and these allotments are being regularly paid by the War Department.

It should be borne in mind that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance discontinued no allotments which carried family allowances. As it is fair to presume that in all cases of dependency allowance had been granted, it follows that in none of the discontinued cases was there a probability of any suffering caused by the discontinuance. At the hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, at the time the Saunders Bill was under discussion, the Director of Finance stated that if any case of real suffering, because of the Treasury Department's action, was reported to the War Department, steps would be immediately taken to see that the allotment was paid, and it is interesting to note that not one application has been made to the Finance Director's office in response to this offer.

A statement relative to the issuance of Liberty bonds, with special reference to the second Liberty Loan bonds, may be of interest. The army allotments to the second Liberty Loan amounted to \$3,564,850. Enlisted men who subscribed for these bonds were instructed to indicate on the back of the allotment form the name and address of the party to whom the bonds should be sent when payment was completed, and if they wished the bond for themselves and were destined for overseas they were notified that the War Department would hold the bonds in trust for them, if so desired. As in the case of payment of allotments the issuance of bonds is absolutely current, and if there are enlisted men in this country who have subscribed for these bonds and have failed to receive them, such failure is due either to the fact that organization commanders have failed to report the completion of payment or that an insufficient address has been given. Such complaints as have been made are in most cases due to the failure to give a good and sufficient address. Of the bonds issued 12,636 have been returned by the Post Office Department because of incomplete or insufficient addresses furnished by the soldier. Of this number, 5514 bonds still await the correct address.

It may be well to state in this connection that every bond that is forwarded is registered, the Post Office Department having very kindly cooperated with the War Department and established a registry branch in the office from which the bonds are issued to subscribers. No attempt was made to send bonds to subscribers who were on duty overseas, as the Post Office Department declined to accept registered mail for overseas addresses. In all cases of complaint of failure to receive bonds application should be made to the Director of Finance, Washington, District of Columbia, and the matter will be promptly investigated.

QUEBEC LAND GRANT FOR RETURNING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The government of the Province of Quebec has made plans to provide excellent facilities for those returning soldiers who are ready to take up the land. One of the finest townships in the Abitibi district, on the Transcontinental Railway, will be opened up for soldier settlement, 100 acres being allotted to each man, which, with the federal money grant, should provide an excellent start for those anxious to take up agricultural life. There will, of course, be provisions to prevent this land falling into the hands of speculators, the land grant being conceded only to bona fide settlers.

Quebec will also offer inducements to secure settlers from Europe. It is the policy of the government to attract the best class of settlers, preferably those from the agricultural districts of the various countries.

SOLDIERS' SECRETARIES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Government has appointed, at the nomination of the Great War Veterans' Association, five field secretaries to work in conjunction with the repatriation committee. They are to gather information in the various Canadian provinces and to act as a connecting link between the returned soldiers and the government. The names of the secretaries are: Bert James Robinson, D. C. M., of Vancouver, British Columbia; Lieut. Edward Roberts, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; W. J. Eadie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Trooper Victor H. Brown, of Montreal, Quebec; and Sergt. Sydney Whitley, of Peterborough, Ontario.

URGENCY OF LAND REFORM IN SPAIN

Count de Romanones Thinks Spain Will Be Unable to Hold Her Own in World Markets Without Economic Reforms

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Count de Romanones recently contributed an article to La Produccion Nacional, which attracted much attention. In this article the count, who has been more insistent than almost any other Spanish statesman on the imperative necessity of undertaking various land and other reforms without further delay, gives close attention to the question and indicates the difficulty in which Spain will find herself in the near future in competition with her rivals in the world markets, unless she applies herself in the most practical manner to these matters.

He says at the outset that, little by little, the conviction is penetrating the masses of the people and the political parties that, after all, political problems, as they are known in Spain, are merely superficial. A political problem appears on the surface of things as an emanation from something that resides far deeper, at the very roots of social life. The former are dealt with by legal formulae, followed at times by desperate struggles, but as these are mere suggestions the arduous labor that has been applied to the question is sterile. The forms have been transformed, but the essence, the reality of the subject, remains intact.

Then he goes on to say that those who do not allow themselves to be deceived by mere chimeras, or do not live entirely inclosed, as it were, in their own little world, know that the real basis of all the great modern problems is economic. There can be no doubt of it as regards the great social question. The masses of the people struggle to obtain a reduction of their hours of work, to get their wages increased, to have their individual independence recognized, based upon their work, to obtain the leisure necessary to enjoy those pleasures to which a man naturally turns when the quest for material necessities is slackened and there is time and strength for such enjoyment.

The great social question, the count goes on to say, is fundamentally a moral question, one of justice. It can only be solved in the field of economics and the governments must approach it by judicial ways. Such a conception of this great problem reconciles the various exclusive schools, which, having only paid regard to one of its phases, presume to claim for moral science, for law, for culture or for economy, a problem in which all these expressions of life are concerned. The chief part of this economic question, which lies the solution of all the prevailing social uneasiness, which causes so much misery and which is spread through all the organizations of collective life, is the agrarian problem.

The Count de Romanones now urges that, mere truism as it is, and absurdly elementary, it is necessary to declare all the time that the first consideration in all questions of the reconstruction of the life and industry of a nation must be the land problem. In the end every corporation has its basis on the land from which are drawn its foods and the primary materials for all its industries. The first consideration in re-making a society, as in its first establishment, must always be the land of the country. The laborer must go first to the virgin soil, the land workers precede and do not follow manufacturers and business men. If there are too few in a country its civilization must retrogress, if the husbandman is absent, civilization will collapse. Such simple ideas, trivial almost, but firm and effective, must always be present in the thoughts of governments when they set forth to elevate a people. A decadent country, whatever the energies it holds within itself, cannot rise to prosperity if it leaves its agriculture in a state of neglect, no matter what formulae and solutions it adopts. These fundamentals must inevitably inspire the economic effort of the Liberal parties in Spain in the future.

There is scarcely any country, says the Count, where this question is not being given some degree of preference at the present time. Italy, although a belligerent, has for some time past been giving her attention to the resurrection of the South and her land in the Sicilian latitude, understanding that this is her weak point which detracts from the prosperity resulting from her unity. In Germany the struggles between the agrarians and industrialists are badly dissimulated by the conflict between the feudal and military Germany and the Germany of the Liberals and of Social Democracy. The agitations and political struggles of France in the past are not so far distant that one may not reflect upon the contrast between urban labor and the effort of the husbandman, the small proprietor who constitutes the solid social basis of that republic. In the United States the great financiers and the enormous accumulations of capital, dragging in their train a legion of manufacturers, are represented in the Republican Party, but they have before them the Yankee toilers on the land and the masses of the proletariat, and the interests which fight under the political names of Republicans and Democrats are economic interests. And in England, above all the numerous political questions, many of them resulting from historical preoccupations, others arising from great public controversies, there vibrates continually the problems bearing on the life of the country, on rural exploitation, on the position of the farmer.

Spain has special reasons, says the Count, for placing this question above all others. Her industries are rela-

tively poor, her commerce is organized only to the most elementary extent, her wealth is insufficient for the sustenance of new responsibilities, her budget is a miserable thing compared with that of the other European states. The rural population is proportionately very meager and emigration very extensive. Many aspects of Spanish social life are influenced by the agrarian difficulty. The life of Spain and all that affects it are but little considered and understood. If prosperity is desired a beginning must be made with the establishment of agricultural and industrial vitality.

At the conclusion of his statement the Count says that the Liberal Party in Spain is giving its deep attention to this subject, which requires to be studied from a special Spanish point of view. It is no use, he says, transcribing foreign formulae to Spain, or in a servile way copying solutions from other lands. Doctrines may be common to many countries and the right grounds upon which an ideal of agrarian prosperity are based may be identical, but every country has its own peculiarities, its agrarian features, its practical possibilities, its compromises with the past, its special ideas for the future.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 555)

Agriculture for the Returning Soldier To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

To farmers, the question of finding employment for large numbers of men who are being mustered out of the army seems simple. We read of schemes to build millions of new homes, to construct highways, to carry out yet unnamed government work for the sake of saving these men from idleness. In the next column of the newspaper we read that Belgians, French, Poles, Armenians, Russians, not to mention Germans, are starving; that they must be either supplied with food from this country for a year or two or perish. We have ourselves heard on shorter rations than we enjoy, and we are conjured still to limit ourselves for the sake of our brethren overseas.

What better work can possibly be given to many thousands of these men no longer needed under arms than that the farmers of this country have to offer? We hear that the boys who have returned are happy, that those still on the other side are eagerly waiting their turn to come. Some of them who once would have scorned to work on the soil may now volunteer to do it. Not only may this be the case with country-bred boys who preferred a bank or store or factory to the home farm, but also with many city-bred men who have tasted life in the open and find it offers more than they knew.

There are yet three months before serious outdoor work in the northern states can begin. What could be wiser than the enactment by Congress or the state Legislatures of statutes which will encourage or even compel good numbers of men who have had no farm training to enter agricultural schools or experiment stations where room could somehow be made for them? Or to do the thing on a larger but none too large scale, why cannot the government immediately convert some of the great camps into agricultural training schools?

Preparedness for spring work in the fields could be made as intensive as was that for military service. The most ignorant could be taught practical elementary lessons in planting and cultivating, or would not, I believe, be difficult to find intelligent farmers willing to act as instructors in the camps, until their spring work begins. That their instruction would be better than that given in some of the so-called agricultural schools, if one may judge from students they send out, is quite probable. I have had such students sent to work for me from New York cities, who did not know what a spade was, who could not harness a horse or milk a cow. They had been too much specialized in their training, or something else was wrong with it. These returning soldiers need more practical instruction than they had.

And we farmers are in desperate need of such help as these men who have been ready to sacrifice their lives, but have not had to, can give us. I write with feeling because of my experiences with help on my farm in New Jersey ever since that summer of 1914. And my fellow citizens and the citizens of adjoining states have fared no better.

It has been comparatively easy to find middle-aged men willing to take foremen's situations, on large estates, but men who were willing and competent to plant and cultivate and harvest crops were scarce before we went into the war, and since then they have been practically unobtainable. Two summers ago I tried women and found they did the best hand weeding I had done that year after a succession of lazy, incompetent, dishonest Jews and Gentiles of the sterner sex. Partly because men were not to be had and partly because these women above mentioned worked an exceptionally well, I attempted last spring to have all my work except the plowing done by women. Mine is a truck farm where, if at all, they ought to be equal to the most difficult tasks the farm offers.

The three women I employed were all young, possessed of rather more than average health and strength and all had had some previous experience and training in outdoor work. They were all willing and faithful, but when the heavy spring plowing came, plowing and cultivating with a horse

came to be done, they simply had not the strength to lift the implements properly, for hours at a time. All three women could not do in a week what one efficient Irishman far beyond the draft age did in a day. It is true that college girls and others have done well on large estates in units, but only in a limited number of places can such units be established.

There is no gaining the fact: the same sort of brawn and muscles and youthful vigor and enthusiasm as carried the war to a swift conclusion overseas is needed here in our fields; the broad ranches of the West and the small but more intensively cultivated farms of the East. If in this service there is less adventure there is also less danger; if there is less glory there is also less hardship; if this service demands less sacrifice, it shows an equal love for humanity.

If the appeal of starving millions does not bring sufficient volunteers into the fields, then it seems to me that a necessity no less urgent than that which a few months ago took men from every pursuit of civil life into military service.

(Signed) A. DINSMOOR.

Sterling, Illinois, Jan. 18, 1919.

BYPATHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The highroad for business, the byroad for joy! Oh, to be sure, there are pleasures a-plenty on the highroad; but, in the last analysis, they are like business, with duty left out. Speed, contact with people and with the movements of people; arrivals and departures, new scenes and new acquaintances; what are all these but qualities shared by business and pleasure alike? The beauty of highway landscape, I acknowledge, has its fascination; but it is the beauty belonging to the world of men and affairs. Nothing is more stimulating to the imagination, I also admit, than the sight of a highroad unwinding far before one, over hill and hollow. And yet, the variety of scene, the shifting of light and shadow, the open country, the suburbs and the city, again, are they all but things upon which business as well as pleasure finds a background?

According to my idea, one who wishes to enjoy his moment of contemplation, does well to turn off from the highway and take the bypath. On foot, mind—for surely the highroad is no place for a ramble, just as the bypath is no place for vehicles of speed. I say this with assurance, because I have suffered the consequences of turning my bicycle into the side road that promised a view; and of coaxing an unwilling motorist into the rut of a billy wood road that looked shady and quiet. I should have known better. Byroads have not become so for nothing. Byroads are what they are, either because they have lost their usefulness as roads, or because they never had any usefulness to begin with.

But this utility is precisely their chief charm. In the midst of a world shouting for efficiency and bursting with schemes for turning everything to account, they are about the only thing we have left which is its own excuse for being. In their harmless self-sufficiency, they do not seem to arrive anywhere or to accommodate anyone. They simply offer an hour's respite to the person who is weary with being valuable.

As for achievement, scarcely a bypath exists but attains some degree of beauty. Whether it mounts a hill to an upland pasture, or slides along the fringe of shrub between wood and meadow, or plunges down the green depths of the forest, it finds or makes a line of beauty as it goes. Its loveliness is quite casual; unemphasized and unexpecting, like the running on of an ancient ballet. If, during a moment of abstraction, the wanderer on its track loses a bit now and then, it does not matter, for there is fresh beauty at every step. What gracious hill curves a path outlines! What subtle play of light and shade it discloses in its windings!

No byroad is quite like any other place in the world. Its essential quality is its waywardness. It meanders, does not run; has no constant direction; and seeks an unforeseen goal, if any. One path I know lured me on for three miles, beckoning at every turn with a promise more tantalizing. Now a big tree stood in all its symmetry at the side of the path; again, a brook came to gurgle alongside me; sometimes it was some little thing, like a cluster of mushrooms gleaming in tropical brightness on the forest floor, or a flower-scent which I could not identify. At just the moment when I was expecting a climax to all this invitation and prophecy, and confident that the sunny clearing just ahead would reveal it, that path without the least warning came to an abrupt end in a saltmarsh, leaving me dazed and breathless under a pelting shower. Yet I mean some day to go that way again, if only to find out whether the

Why Use Matches?
USE A
"RUTZ"
Touch a Button
LIGHTER
Fits any gas range.
See your Gas Company for further particulars or write to us.
MILWAUKEE
GAS SPECIALTY COMPANY
5917 Clybourn St., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.
Correspondence solicited from foreign gas companies.

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
CORKS
630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

path really did stop there, or whether it was only fooling.

Whatever the bypath promises to be when it leaves the main road, the ramble can be assured it will be something quite different at the other end, probably having passed through two or three different phases in its progress. One complacently classifies it, only to find oneself mistaken; one is ready to declare: "Species, bypath; genus, wood road," when lo, there is a sunlit meadow to cross, and beyond it the sea!

When I visit a new place, the bypaths it offers are my first thought and adventure. I have thus acquired a collection of bypaths, which I proudly cherish. It really represents, I believe, all the types known to New England; and represents, besides, some types from other regions. I had rather have it than china jugs or war posters. For one thing, it takes up no room; for another, I know that I can never bore polite friends by showing them the whole collection. That only my fellow-discoverer can see; in fact, only a sharer of my enthusiasm is likely to see even a single specimen.

I could never put a label on any single byroad as the gem of the collection, for each type has its especial charm, and answers the need of a particular mood. Even the less lovely byroads have their hours. I really prefer, for purposes of meditation, a road in the medium ranges of beauty, green enough and sunny and shady enough to make no claim on the attention. Such a road, while it can be forgotten, offers its starry blossoms underfoot, its leaf-capped sky overhead, and the fluttering of birds in the copse, for the ramble's joy when he does awake to the world about him.

Perhaps seashore bypaths offer the greatest and most compelling beauty of all. I have two fine examples in my collection, which I like to put on record together; for while they have many characteristics in common, both being, in the main, paths along the top of bluffs, as all seaside bypaths should be, they show individual qualities, too, like pictures on the same subject by different artists. In the one, the picture lies landward, up sun-drenched meadow slopes to a distant highway; but the path ends at a quiet, shady lighthouse. In the other, a bit of sea makes a part of the composition in each of a series of little sketches, the climax of this path being just a tree—a slender wild apple tree which leans from the edge of the cliff, its strongly accented outlines etched against the ocean's blue. I have seen that tree in all its seasons: when the branches were flecked with rosy bloom; when its tuft of gray-green leaves melted into the waves' gray-blue; in autumn, with its copper-red fruit gleaming against a turquoise sea; and again, with but a few pale leaves left swaying. It is not only the climax of that bypath, but, almost, of all my bypaths.

Yet not quite. For the most enchanting byroads, to me, are those along which I can trace the errands of men. Such are pasture trails, which are nearly always picturesque and loitering, as though going for the cows had always been one of the amusements of busy farm life. The paving path mounting a terraced hill in Italy tells the same story of patient endeavor and leisurely joy in outdoor labor as the bloomy hillside trail of New England, still dotted with gray tree stumps and lichen-covered boulders. Such enchantment, too, have old wood roads, partly overgrown with shrubs and ferns, leading to their grassy clearings, upon which the forest has never again ventured to encroach. These byroads are the track of the pioneer, grass-grown and silent though they are today, they lead past clearings that once were farm lands into silences that used to resound with the noises of farm industry. Trees unlike the native growth in the forest round about, remnants of old orchards, short grass and velvet turf, clumps of lilac and straggling garden flowers run wild; heaps of stone, perhaps the very cornerstone still in place, show that a little community was once hewn out of the forest here, with house and garden, pasture, barn and field. To maintain the community life and to send forth young people to take their part in great affairs, was the business of the pioneers. It was a task calling for forcefulness of character and hopefulness of vision.

These paths tell the story of faith, not of desperation; we tread them with pride and leave them with strength renewed.

Jiffy-Jell Sugar-Saving Desserts



Jiffy-Jell makes instant desserts which are rich and fruity.

It comes ready-sweetened.

The fruit-made flavors come in liquid form in vials. So they keep their fresh fruit taste.

One package serves six people in mold form. 12 if you whip the jell. So these luscious desserts are also economical.

Get it today. Try Loganberry or Pineapple flavor. See what it means to you.

8 Packages for 25 Cents At Your Grocer's

Jiffy-Jell—Waukesha, Wisconsin (U.S.A.)

Columbia Records
AND
Graphophones
Sold in Hingham, Wash.
At Pioneer Paint & Wall Paper Co.
602 4th St.

WORK OF SCHOOL PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

Annual Meeting in Los Angeles Gives Opportunity for Making Public Some of the Things Accomplished During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The annual meeting of the Public School Protective League, held in Blanchard Hall recently, provided the opportunity for telling a large audience consisting of its members some of the things which the league has been able to accomplish the past year.

It was in October, 1917, that the work of the league had grown to such proportions that an office was established and the work since directed from there, with an office attendant in charge. Since that time the steady increase in membership each month has been such that it now has thousands of members throughout the State.

Most of the work of the league has been to take up promptly with health officers, boards of education, and school physicians instances where the laws relating to the public schools are not being complied with. In almost every case where this has been done, a second demand has not been necessary to obtain the necessary compliance.

In the spring of 1918 and just before the final examinations a vaccination campaign was instituted at Hollywood High School. The excuse for this campaign was so flimsy that suit was immediately filed by the league against the city health officer and other officials, with the result that a permanent injunction was granted against the action. This has served as a legal deterrent to similar action since.

The questions of physical examinations, the Angelus prayer, vaccination, the teaching of disease and other matters of a similar nature have been taken up with the proper authorities and threatened illegal action stopped. A bulletin is now being issued from time to time giving in detail the work of the league. In the last three months its opportunities have been more or less curtailed on account of the closing of the schools, but with their reopening many matters will require its consideration.

The most important work of the league, and that which it was primarily organized to accomplish, is the presentation of legislative matters before the state Legislature. The league has mapped out a comprehensive program for the present session, and it will be the endeavor to see that the public schools of the State are kept public in fact as well as in name.

FARMERS FAVOR RECIPROCITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—That the reciprocity agreement of 1911 between the United States and Canada be accepted by the Dominion, is one of the planks of the farmers' platform decided upon by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.



"Yale" Locks and Hardware

The "Yale" line of builders' hardware affords selection from hundreds of designs, harmonizing with every architectural school, suitable for every kind of house.

And every design is "Yale" in artistic decoration. The quality and protection of "Yale" locks and hardware is guaranteed by the trademark "Yale." Look for that trademark "Yale."

Your hardware dealer has "Yale" locks and hardware.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK, Canada's Largest Lock Mfg. Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Groentje	Jan. 27
Caronia	Jan. 31
Prinses Juliana	Feb. 3
Saxonia	Feb. 12
Carmania	Feb. 17
Royal George	Feb. 22
Orduna	Feb. 26
Caronia	Mar. 3

HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL

Aquitania	Feb. 1
-----------	--------

NEW YORK TO LONDON

Pannonia	Feb. 18
----------	---------

910 STATE STREET, NEW YORK
150 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Phone F. 5. 4029

COLLUSION AMONG PACKERS DENIED

J. Ogden Armour Advocates a Central Agency to Control Shipment of Meat Animals in Order to Stabilize Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. In his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday, J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago meat packer, confessed himself strictly to giving information about his own company, and, having stated that there was no collusion between Armour & Co. and others of the "big five," he repeatedly declared himself unable to answer when questions were asked concerning the methods of other packers. When he did make statements regarding the policies of packers he was careful to include the independent and small packers.

Mr. Armour proved less cautious and more expansive on the stand than he had the day before under questioning, and while he was unable to give information regarding many details, he declared himself anxious to meet the wishes of the committee and expressed himself as grateful for having this opportunity to talk over the packing industry, which he regarded as one of the most important to the interests of the country. Probably the most significant statement elicited from Mr. Armour was the one in which he advocated the establishment of a central agency to control the shipment of meat animals to market as a means of stabilizing prices and of preventing glut in the market. The consumer, he said, could protect himself in a measure by refusing to buy, but the producer, like the packer, had to take what he could get. Anything that was to the interest of the producer was to the interest of the packer.

At present the Food Administration exercises a certain amount of stabilizing influence, and Mr. Armour thought that something of the same sort could be done in peace times. Mr. Armour said that it would have been urged before, except that the packers were afraid of being suspected of an illegal combination.

"If there was a little more liberal thought in the treatment of the packers," he said, "it would be better for the general public. There ought to be some way for the packers, producers and consumers to get together for the advantage of each."

Asked what would be the effect if the price fixed by the Food Administration on hogs should be terminated, he replied that temporarily the price would be lowered, but the packers could afford to take a loss and in the end prices would be higher and it would be bad for everyone. The witness said that the railroad service now was very good, but this was an open winter, so that one could not judge fairly. Asked if he favored government ownership of the railroads, he replied that the railroads and packers were in the same class in that regard. Personally, he preferred private to government ownership for most things, including railroads. Personal initiative, personal service and personal competition were good things for the country. But he thought it would be a bad thing to return the roads to the owners in the condition in which they were at the beginning of the war. The only thing that saved the roads from bankruptcy was the government taking them over. The men then got a living wage and the shippers had to pay more.

Questioning from members of the committee brought out the information that the Armour company had grown from a \$160,000 concern, started by the father of J. Ogden Armour, to one of about \$170,000,000, having practically doubled itself every five years for 50 years. All of the stock is owned by the Armour family, five or six members. Mr. Armour could not tell what the business was worth outside of this country. The figures presented to the committee being for the United States only. Mr. Armour said that his salary is \$25,000 a year, and that the packers' profits are less than those of any other large industry in the country. The business could not be carried on for less.

He invited the committee to come to Chicago and examine the books and the packers' methods. "If we were not fundamentally right, we could not have lived and would not be here in this community," he said.

SUFFRAGE HISTORY TO BE COMPLETED

NEW YORK, New York.—The movement for woman suffrage is now so far advanced and its success seems so fully assured, that the Leslie National Suffrage Commission has released Mrs. Ida Husted Harper from its department of editorial correspondence, which she has conducted for the last two years.

Under the auspices of the commission, Mrs. Harper will begin at once the fifth and last volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage." The first three volumes were prepared in 1876-1882 by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Matilda Joselyn Gage, an able New York woman. Volume IV, which closes the century, was written by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Harper in 1900-1902. Mrs. Harper expects to complete the work by the autumn of 1920.

LOWELL PROGRAM TO INCLUDE BRITISH

NEW YORK, New York.—British men of letters have been invited to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of James Russell Lowell, American poet, essayist and one-time Ambassador to England, which has begun

planned by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to take place Feb. 19 to 23, inclusive. Kipling, Barrie, Doyle, Chesterton, Bridges, Noyes, Quiller-Couch, Herbert Asquith, Viscount Grey and Lord Bryce are among those tendered invitations. There will be a reception of the visiting British writers, and Canadians also, by President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, a banquet, a special performance of Barrie's "Dear Brutus," and a public meeting, which is expected to be the largest representative gathering of British and American writers ever assembled here.

SENATORS PURSUE TRAIL OF ALLEGED SOCIAL LOBBYING

(Continued from page one)

money to feed the peoples of liberated territory in Europe, as well as to ward off the menace of Bolshevism was originated in the conclaves of the packers in Chicago. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, declared on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday, in course of the debate on the \$100,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Senator Borah charged that the "act of charity" urged with regard to starving peoples in Europe was not the result of a study of conditions abroad, but had been decided on at a conference held in this country by the packers and other interests. He said that the packers, who had been in the business of packing meat animals for many years, had been in the business of packing meat animals for many years, and that they had been in the business of packing meat animals for many years.

President Wilson, urged the Senator from Idaho, did not make a study of the conditions himself, but had acted on the recommendation of Mr. Hoover to have Congress appropriate the \$100,000,000, agreed on in conference with the packers, whose aim was to stabilize the market and keep up the prices they were permitted to make by the Food Administration. The evidence of this alleged collusion was not produced, but the charges were sufficiently startling to prevent the bill coming to a vote.

It is considered extremely unfortunate that the packers' methods and activities in the manipulation of American markets should have been forced into the attention of the Senate in the debate on the pending bill. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Hoover had a conference with the packers, and it is entirely possible that at this conference he obtained an estimate of the surplus of foodstuffs which the packers could supply, and the approximate sum required to take this surplus off their hands, but this, it is believed, is only one more proof of the extent to which even the agents of the government must consider the exigencies of large interests. In this case, the issue has been seriously complicated.

The bill will undoubtedly pass, but the charges that have been made will probably lead to the subpoenaing of Mr. Hoover and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. Evidence before the Committee on Agriculture conclusively showed that Mr. Hurley had, in his train in Europe and in the pay of the United States Government, Thomas E. Logan, the packers' agent and one of the best-known of the "social lobby" set in the national capital. "Are you going to spend \$100,000,000 at the behest of the man who made it possible for the packers to increase their profits from \$18,000,000 a year to \$98,000,000 a year?" asked Senator Borah.

He warned his Republican colleagues that the people might decide they had made a mistake last November if the party returned to power should permit itself to be controlled by large interests, instead of curbing and controlling these interests. Months ago, Senator Borah prepared a bill for absolute control of the packers during the period of the war. It is common knowledge that the bill was not introduced because Mr. Hoover insisted that the agency of the packers was part and parcel of the scheme of food collection and distribution on which he depended to feed American and allied armies, as well as civilian populations.

There is little doubt that the conditions in Europe are such as to require all the aid the United States can extend, but at the same time there is a strong opposition to a charity appropriation which will, at the same time, keep the market stabilized for the packers and obviate the necessity of their having to unload at lower prices. This is, in reality, the basis of the opposition to the appropriation, and not the mere unwillingness to extend aid to hungry peoples.

WAR OFFICE DENIAL OF FALSE REPORTS

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—With reference to the various newspaper reports regarding a scheme for dealing with the army during the time when occupation of German territory is necessary, the Secretary of the War Office stated that it is obvious that large decisions of policy are required, and discussions have been proceeding. The whole subject has now reached a point where prompt settlement is possible.

At the same time, no formal decisions have yet been taken by the Cabinet, and all statements regarding the War Office proposals, and particularly statements regarding the pay of troops, are pure surmise.

In a very short time, a clear policy, covering the whole of the armies, and safeguarding the property interests of this country will be announced. In the meantime, the number of men demobilized in a single day reached 30,000 on Jan. 20.

GERMAN ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN WEIMAR

Coalition Government of Democratic Party and Majority Socialists Is Expected to Be the Result of Recent Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The latest Berlin wireless message states that after prolonged discussion, the Imperial Government has decided that the German National Assembly should meet in Weimar. Meanwhile, regarding the elections for the Assembly, no clear forecast can yet be formed. Now, as before, the impression conveyed is that the Majority Socialists have been returned as by far the strongest party, while the German Democratic Party will doubtless stand at the head of the non-Socialist parties. It is thus to be presumed that the Majority Socialists and German Democratic Party, supported by the overwhelming majority of the people and of the National Assembly, will be in a position to form a common government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Berlin Government wireless message states that the result of the election to the national assembly in the capital and provinces, so far as it is known, permits the conclusion that the Majority Socialists will be the strongest party in the constituent assembly, while the Independent Socialists will have to be satisfied with playing the part of supporting them, or of offering a radical opposition.

Of the bourgeois parties, the German Democratic Party, which united with the former Progressives and Liberal elements of the former National Liberal Party, has attained by far the greatest success. The parties standing on the Right had often united lists, but will, like the Radicals of the Left, be forced into a position of opposition. Concerning the final result, so far as the former Center—now the Christian People's Party—is concerned, no points for forming an opinion are yet available.

The latest figures of the election returns show that 319 deputies have been elected in 28 districts, the representatives being distributed as follows: Majority Socialists, 132; Democrats, 58; Christian People's Party, 57; German National Party, 38; German People's Party, 14; Independent Socialists, 22; Other parties, 8.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The majority of the Danes in Schleswig-Holstein refrained from voting for the German National Assembly.

IMPORTATION OF POTASH PROTESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska protested in the Senate on Monday against importation of Alsatian or German potash, as recently proposed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board. The Senator said Mr. Hurley's statement had done great injury to the American potash industry fostered by government agencies during the war. Senators Shafroth of Colorado and Pittman of Nevada presented protests from potash interests of the West.

Recent dispatches from France said the French Government would need all Alsatian potash, and that there would be none for export.

GROCERS OPPOSE STATE FOOD CONTROL

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the establishment of a state food commission, and when given a public hearing by the Committee on Administration and Commissions, faced the united opposition of the retail grocery trade. L. H. Rhodes, a grocer who was connected with the State Food Administration, declared it would be one thing for such a commission to make regulations on the basis of profits, but an entirely different matter if any attempt should be made to fix a maximum price. Supporters of the measure, including representatives of organized labor, have yet to be heard.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—James P. Monroe, chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education in an address at an intercollegiate vocational conference at Radcliffe College, urged the young women to take an active part in municipal affairs. He said: "We have democracy, and we have made it safe for the world. There are problems of ballot, taxation, municipal reforms, relations between capital and labor—all of these must be worked out, and it is the part of women as much as of men to work them out well. To all you young college women I say, get into the municipal game."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association will hold a conference in Washington, District of Columbia, the latter part of February. The bankers' agricultural committee will there acquaint itself with the plans of the Department of Agriculture.

most effective method of accomplishing the Americanization of immigrants in this country is to put on the glasses of the foreign-born and see life from their viewpoint, and then give them the warm handshake of friendship.

"There is a world of benefit in being sympathetic with the foreign-born among us," said Judge Buffington. "We must make a new and stronger effort to understand them and to get acquainted with them—to know who and what they are, and to meet them with an open mind. We have too little appreciated what the foreign-born and the children of the foreign-born mean to us. Two members of the Cabinet—Secretaries Lane and Wilson—were immigrants, and the mother of one of our illustrious citizens was foreign-born: the mother of Woodrow Wilson."

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR A LEAGUE TOLD

Lord Robert Cecil Says All Austrian States Must Have Access to the Sea—International Force Not Contemplated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The prominent points of Lord Robert Cecil's speech on the League of Nations covered a statement on the international rearrangement of Europe. The Austrian states would have to be given access to the sea, while Switzerland contemplated direct access through the Rhine canalization. Access to Salonika, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles would have to be dealt with internationally.

Quite apart from peace, international cooperation by means of an organization ought to have the general welfare of the world in charge.

The limiting factor would be the impossibility for reckless interference in national sovereignty. If the world peace were to be kept, there must be a diminution of right to war. The only thing strongly advocated was international compulsion to prevent war.

A central authority must exist to decide what form of force should be used. Neither an international parliament nor a regular international force was contemplated for the settlement of minor disputes, but a definite organization must be provided in which the governments, and not the diplomats, met for discussion of international questions.

UNION PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA OPENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Wednesday).—The Union Parliament was opened by the Governor-General, Viscount Buxton, on Jan. 17. The great gallantry of the South African troops in the war was eulogized by Lord Buxton, who also stated that measures would be taken to insure that the homecoming soldiers should rapidly be demobilized and be available for employment.

Parliament would also have to deal with enemy subjects and naturalized British subjects of enemy origin in the Union.

SCHOOLS OPEN UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Five schools opened about a week ago under medical supervision, the city health officer now recommending that all schools open, if doctors are in attendance and that the schools must hereafter have doctors. The Board of Education appears to be reluctant to run counter to the health officer.

One reason undoubtedly why the schools have remained closed, has been that under the law, school funds are apportioned on the basis of the average daily attendance in the preceding year. If, therefore, the schools should open now the attendance would show far below normal and thus affect the funds for next year. An application of the health officer for funds for the employment of a physician for every school is to come before the city council today.

ANTI-SMOKING RULE IS TO BE ENFORCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Though the Boston Elevated Railway Company issued a notice a few weeks ago prohibiting smoking in any of its cars at any time of day or night, the rule has not been generally observed. The company now announces that the regulation will be enforced, and likewise the city ordinance regarding spitting in the cars. Patrons of the road generally approve of the stand taken by the management, which had received many complaints. Violators of the rule are being presented with a card warning them that refusal to obey the regulation will be followed by ejection. Signs are also being displayed at elevated stations and in the cars requesting patrons to "cooperate with the management of the Boston Elevated Railway to see that all cars are properly ventilated."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association will hold a conference in Washington, District of Columbia, the latter part of February. The bankers' agricultural committee will there acquaint itself with the plans of the Department of Agriculture.

CRITICAL SITUATION FACES THE CORTES

Labor Leaders Present Minimum Demands to Premier—General Strike Threatened—Bill Provides for Catalanian Autonomy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The Cortes has been reopened amid keen expectation, the excitement in the corridors being greater than at any reopening for long past. The Premier at once presented several measures for ameliorating the situation, including a bill for the autonomy of Catalonia, and another for the opening of a special account of 50,000,000 pesetas with the Bank of Spain for public works, while Señor Calbeton, Finance Minister, read the budget.

A special commission was appointed to report on the Autonomy Bill. The government also announced its intention to submit a bill for the construction of the electric railway between Paris and Algiers in the south of Spain; this to join up with the French railways at Bordeaux. It was also announced that efforts to find a civilian to be Spanish resident governor in Morocco having failed, the government had determined to nominate a general for the post.

The Premier announced that all was still quiet at Barcelona, in spite of the fact that a general strike had been announced, and that there had been some fear that, in spite of precautions, it would be attempted. So far, all factories are at work.

Thirty syndicalist leaders have been arrested, and though there have been some disturbances, the troops brought into the city have had no difficulty in maintaining order.

The cruiser Alfonso XIII. four submarines and a destroyer have arrived outside the harbor to assist in maintaining order, if necessary. A mass meeting of the labor union has been held at Casa del Pueblo in Madrid to consider the demands of labor to be put forward, and at a subsequent interview of the leaders with the Premier, a remarkable program was produced, this being the first time in the history of the Spanish labor movement that any such step has been taken.

The deputation intimated that, pending further formulation of claims and an undertaking by the government for their complete fulfillment, the following minimum demands must be granted immediately, failing which the union would take such steps as would insure its independent success: namely, a maximum eight-hour day, a minimum wage based on the increased cost of living, suppression of piecework, ceding of the produce of available land by the State and municipalities to the agricultural workers' syndicates, reduction of the cost of food, establishment of state works to reduce labor difficulties, and reinstatement of the strikers dismissed for their part in the revolutionary strike of August, 1917.

In consequence of the suspension guaranteed in Catalonia, a meeting of the Mancomunidad, arranged for Friday, and of representatives of the municipalities for Sunday in Barcelona to decide on the autonomy question will have to be postponed.

It is stated that Catalonia is wholly opposed to the government's bill for autonomy on the ground that the autonomy conceded therein is far too limited.

REPATRIATION OF BELGIANS PROCEEDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Basil Peto, Repatriation Commissioner of the Local Government Board, is informed by Mr. Meesters, who is deputed by the Belgian Government as their representative in connection with repatriation matters, that it is now possible for refugees to return to all parts of Belgium. Hitherto, repatriation has been limited to the refugees domiciled in or near Antwerp.

Temporary accommodation at Antwerp for incoming Belgians is being provided, the King of the Belgians contributing 100,000 francs toward the cost. It is further arranged by the Ministry of Shipping that vessels engaged in the repatriation of British prisoners of war shall be converted into a regular transport service between London and Antwerp. A regular service will also be started from Dover to Ostend.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, leader of the Canadian arctic expedition, has arrived in the capital. To an interviewer he stated that it would require at least two years to unpack the extensive collections made by the expedition and to prepare the records of his exploration for publication.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has ordered the Worcester Gas Light Company to reduce the price of gas from \$1.15 to \$1.10, acting upon a petition of the Mayor of that city, which sought a reduction to \$1.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Aston Webb was elected president of the Royal Academy yesterday. Perhaps the unique feature of the appointment of Sir Aston Webb to succeed Sir Edward Poynter as president

of the Royal Academy lies in the fact that he is noted as an architect and not as a painter. When, however, George III founded the Academy, painting, sculpture, and architecture were included in the "arts" which the monarch endeavored thereby to foster. Sir Aston, whose father was an engraver and water-color painter, has been president of architectural societies. His handiwork is seen in the new front of Buckingham Palace, the architectural surroundings of the Victoria Memorial, the Admiralty Arch at the east end of The Mall and other public buildings. He was elected an R.A. in 1903, and the following year was knighted, receiving a C.B. in 1909 and a C.V.O. in 1911.

LEAGUE TO HANDLE LABOR'S PROBLEMS

Plans for World-Wide Labor Reforms Through the League of Nations Are Explained by Two British Labor Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A message from the Central News special correspondent states that action by the conference on international labor problems will form part of the League of Nations scheme. In an interview, Mr. George N. Barnes stated that when the conference appoints an international commission to elaborate a joint League of Nations plan, there will be the simultaneous appointment of an international labor commission to devise machinery for handling international labor problems, such machinery being an integral part of the scheme.

Mr. Barnes further said that the British proposal advocated the establishment of a permanent international labor secretariat, and periodical labor conferences, attended by representatives of the governments, employers and workmen, to discuss questions of wages, hours, working conditions, constituting a kind of international labor parliament, whose decrees will have the backing of the League of Nations.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Food Controller, attending the Allied Council in Paris, expressed the conviction that the conference afforded the responsible labor organizations of the world a unique opportunity for securing world-wide labor reforms in wise and reasonable cooperation with the governments and employers. He thinks that international machinery for dealing with labor problems will be an outstanding feature of the League of Nations. International regulations of such questions as wages and hours of labor were fraught with considerable difficulty. Another important matter to consider would be the relation between education and labor. These were but two of the manifold aspects which the labor problem presented, but he was satisfied that with the cooperation of the League of Nations it would be possible to open up a brighter era for labor and industry throughout the world.

BRITISH SUPPORT OF MR. GOMPERS' PLAN

Delegates Appointed to Confer on the Proposed International Trade Union Movement—French Approval Is Sought

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A meeting between the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the American Labor Mission, headed by Samuel Gompers, with reference to the proposal to form an international trade union movement, was held on Tuesday. The Parliamentary Committee passed a resolution welcoming the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, and pledged their support. The following five members were appointed to attend the first meeting of the conference, Will Thorne, Alfred Onions, Harry Gosling, R. B. Walker and C. W. Bowersman.

In an interview last evening, Mr. Gompers stated that the conference between the committee of five of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, and the American Labor Mission, would take place either in London or Paris. Probably the latter place will be considered more suitable. The proposal was to lay the foundation of a permanent world-wide trade union movement. "The movement," Mr. Gompers said, "is pregnant with the most potential possibilities for the future. It is an opportunity that comes seldom in a generation of man, and it is one which it is the purpose of labor—genuine, bona fide labor—to take advantage of, and see that the rights and interests of workers of all countries of the civilized world shall be protected and promoted."

It is understood that Mr. Gompers and party will proceed to Paris to confer with the representatives of the French Labor Federation in regard to the formation of the movement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—For the first time in many years the Missouri Legislature is ignoring the State's large German population in its official documents. It always has been the custom to have several thousand copies of all official documents pertaining to legislative work printed in German. The Senate resolution calling for the printing of the Governor's annual message provides for 2500 copies in English, none in German. Several hundred copies in German have hitherto been provided. In his annual message Governor Gardner asked that legislation prohibiting the teaching of German in all elementary grades in the public schools be enacted. This follows the recommendations of the State Council of Defense made some months ago.



Filene's
BOSTON

Third Floor Shops

Women's individual apparel—negligees, corsets, brassieres, undermuslins, petticoats—are all conveniently together on the third floor

Embroidered Silk kimonos from far Japan, \$8

Of double China silk, made in regulation geisha-girl style with wide square sleeves and fringed sash. The embroidery is in the popular chrysanthemum pattern. In deep rose, lavender, pale pink, navy or Danish blues, \$8.

Ravel-proof pink silk camisoles

Ravel-proof bodices of heavy pink satin ribbon, \$1.35.
Japanese satin bloomers with hemstitched frills, \$2.
Hand-embroidered envelopes of pink crepe de Chine, \$1.85.

Dainty envelopes in pink crepe de Chine or satin, adorned with laces, ribbons, bows and midge roses, \$3 and \$4.
Pink crepe de Chine nightgowns trimmed with filet pattern laces, ribbons and roses, \$4.

Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

VALIDATION URGED OF WAR CONTRACTS

Need of Speedy Legislation Emphasized—Substitute Bill Approved, Except the Provision for Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The urgent necessity for speed in enacting legislation to validate so-called informal war contracts was emphasized in a statement issued here on Wednesday by Joseph H. Defrees, chairman of the War Service Executive Committee of American Industries. This committee is the central committee of the 400 war service committees of industry organized during the war under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Defrees' statement was called forth by the delay in Congress in getting the proposed legislation through, and more especially by the insertion by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of a provision giving the government the right of appeal through the Department of Justice from the War Department's decisions with respect to the contracts. This clause, in the opinion of Mr. Defrees and others, would make for interminable delays in settlement, while at the same time it would not serve any necessary purpose of protection for the government.

Mr. Defrees' statement is, in part, as follows:

"The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported out, as an amendment and substitute for the Dent Bill (H. R. 13,274), the War Industries Board Bill, to which was added a section giving the right of appeal from the decisions of the War Department to both the contractor interested and to the Department of Justice, to a commission to be composed of one representative of the War Department, one representative of the Department of Justice and one representative of the business interests of the country."

"There is also included in the substitute bill a section providing that in all instances where no affidavit is obtained from the officers of the War Department who had to do with the making of the contract, stating that they were not interested directly or indirectly on the side of the contractor in respect to the contract, that such contracts cannot be settled by the Secretary of War, but that they shall go at once to be settled by the appeals commission."

"This substitute bill would be of all the bills proposed the best bill, from the standpoint of both the public and the industrial interests whose patriotism caused them to proceed with necessary war work without awaiting formal contracts. If the provision giving appeal by the Department of Justice from the War Department's decisions were eliminated, it affords to the War Department the necessary powers to enable it to carry out its engagements with industry, and would permit it to do that speedily, except for the right of appeal of the Department of Justice."

"Speed in payment of the industries which did war work is absolutely vital in order that the industries may have use of their capital and thus employ the labor of the country and assist in preventing a bread line."

"Contractors should be given the right of appeal, however, because there could arise cases in which a manufacturer who went ahead on war work without a formal contract could be done a very great injustice by some careless officer of the War Department. But to give the Department of Justice the right to appeal from the decisions of another government department is absurd when the government already is protected."

"The committee which I represent, represents in turn, through the War Service Committee of the Industries, substantially 90 per cent of the industries of the United States, and it is convinced that this feature of the bill as set forth must be eliminated in order not to defeat the purpose of the legislation, which everyone agrees is necessary and which must be so phrased as to give relief at the earliest possible day."

MAILS ARE USED FOR PROPAGANDA

Literature Reaching South and Central America From Barcelona, Spain, Protested

My special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—Vicious literature has been pouring into Central and South American countries from Barcelona, Spain, for many years. It is said here that Barcelona has been a center for output of more vicious literary propaganda—political, religious, and of the sort that the mails ought to forbid transit—than any other city. Printing and publishing are very cheap there. The wages are low and it has been found that books destined for Central and South American trade, of origin in the United States, can be produced so much more cheaply in Barcelona, that some houses have had them printed there.

A great deal of this literature, emanating from the lowest stratum of Spanish society, is of a sort that ought to be denied the use of the mails. Spanish America has been flooded with it, and its pernicious influence is not in any wise being combated by governmental interference. It is officially stated here that the International Postal Union has no rules against the transmission of this material through the mails. If there were an international agreement on the subject, it

would be comparatively easy to break up the traffic, because the sources are well known in police circles.

Investigation has shown that in some cases post offices themselves in South and Central America are guilty of cooperation with the houses distributing this literature and to be promoting the trade. It has also been found that before the war much of this vicious literature from Barcelona was originally printed in Germany; in fact, an intelligent observer on the isthmus remarked to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that it appeared that Germany's policy toward the rest of the world has been "to poison all her possible commercial and political competitors with alcohol and vicious literature," the two being used together, and the two nefarious branches of a common traffic being largely promoted by a certain type of German commercial traveler. That type of German and the class of Spaniards engaged in the business are still working together. The result of the war has not at all divorced the partnership. It is declared.

ANTI-GERMAN BILL IN MICHIGAN IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Repeal of the act of 1891 permitting incorporation of the Deutscher Landwehr Verein is sought in the Michigan Legislature by state Senator Arthur Wood, of this city, and a bill has been introduced to this effect. The law allows former German soldiers or reservists to organize clubs to obtain Michigan lands. There are strong associations in Detroit, Saginaw, Grand Rapids and other centers of alien population.

While Senator Wood does not charge these organizations with anti-American activities he asserts that immigrants should be sufficiently loyal to the ideals of the nation to refrain from considering service in foreign armies as the basis for fraternal bonds. The organizations have been active in politics, the German-American vote being especially strong in Saginaw before the war.

LEAGUE AMENDMENTS ARE ALL RATIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Without any real opposition, the Non-Partisan League completed the ratification of its seven amendments to the constitution by the adoption of seven concurrent resolutions passed by the House recently.

This act writes into the constitution the league's single tax, public ownership and unlimited state indebtedness planks, under which four revolutionary bills creating the Bank of North Dakota, State Home Building Association, Mill and Elevator Association, and Industrial Commission to manage all state enterprises, already have been introduced. The Supreme Court has under advisement the constitutionality of the action of the State Canvassing Board in declaring five of seven amendments passed.

DESIGNS FOR MEDALS HAVE BEEN REJECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Designs submitted by the Artists Association for naval Distinguished Service medals or crosses have been rejected, and Secretary Daniels has directed Rear-Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to ask a number of artists to prepare new designs.

The Artists Association protested against the decoration adopted by the army. Mr. Daniels said he would wait until a satisfactory design could be obtained, and indicated that he might make public the citations upon which awards would be based before the decorations themselves were ready for distribution. So far, no report has been received from Admiral Sims containing his recommendations for decorations.

SMALLER FREIGHT TRAFFIC EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said on Wednesday that present indications point to a reduction of freight traffic this year, and consequently he does not expect any great reduction in the general level of railroad rates during the year. No definite conclusion regarding the future movement of rates could be reached at this time, Mr. Hines added, because the question of how much traffic the railroads would have this year was largely a matter of speculation. The decrease of traffic in war material is considered the main reason for a prospective reduction in volume of freight.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Hawaiian Civic Club, an organization composed entirely of Hawaiians and similar to the Honolulu Aid Club, has decided to conduct a vigorous campaign against gambling and the illicit manufacture of liquor in this city. The club is also taking an active interest in the housing problem, the members believing that the tenements should be done away with and the cottage plan adopted.

CABLE LINES RESTORED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Guam, Manila and Manila-Hong Kong cables, recently interrupted, have been repaired, and cable communication with the Philippines, Hong Kong, China, and Siberia is restored, the Commercial Cable Company announces.

SUIT TO ENJOIN STATE TREASURER

Attempt to Prevent Payment of Money to Boston Elevated Railway—Act Putting Latter in Public Control Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A suit attacking the constitutionality of the legislative act of 1918 which placed the Boston Elevated Railway under public control, has been filed in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by James J. Mellen and 10 other taxpayers of the city of Boston. They seek to enjoin the State Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, from paying the Elevated a sum estimated at more than \$4,000,000 to meet Boston's share of the company's operating deficit for the current fiscal year.

Under the act the State virtually guaranteed the company's dividends at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent for at least 10 years. Any deficit in operating expenses was to be paid out of the state treasury and ultimately assessed upon the taxpayers of the various cities and towns served by the road. In the present petition this deficit for the year 1918-19 is placed at about \$6,000,000. Since the deficit is to be paid by the taxpayers, under the terms of the act, the petitioners claim that their property is liable to seizure in order to meet the deficit.

The petitioners also declare that the road will, unless restrained, pay dividends aggregating more than \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year. They allege, further, that since July 1, 1918, the road has not earned any profits available for dividend payments, and that there is no reasonable probability that it will during the next 10 years earn its operating expenses.

The right of the Legislature to provide for the payment of dividends to the holders of common stock, whether earned by the company or not, and to tax any deficiency upon the taxpayers of Boston and adjacent communities is claimed to be in violation of its constitutional powers. The complainants believe the number of outstanding shares of common stock of the Elevated to be about 230,000, of a par value of \$100. They affirm that the value of the common stock is less than \$27 a share. They hold that the guaranteed dividends tend to increase the value of the railway's property more than \$20,000,000 in excess of its actual value.

The petitioners are informed that the cars, rails, roadbed and other equipment of the Elevated are in a deplorable condition, the cars being out of repair and 97 per cent of them dirty and defective. They furthermore allege that an insufficient number of cars are operated for the service of the public, the present number being, they claim, 300 less than the number operated one year ago.

FISH PROFITS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BIG

Witness Before Massachusetts Legislative Committee Tells of Results of the High Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Fish dealers in the United States and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, have reaped greater profits than ever before, through the high prices which have prevailed for fish during the past few years, according to a statement made on Wednesday, by Charles A. Andrews, a fisherman of Gloucester, Massachusetts, before a special committee on the fish industry of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Eight steam trawlers have been out of commission for nearly two months, he said. These eight vessels land nearly 60 per cent of the ground fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier, the center of the industry in the United States, and because of their absence the price of fish had increased, said Mr. Andrews.

The present prices for salt cod, Mr. Andrews admitted, were the highest on record, yet the demand was increasing, and recently the Italian Government closed a contract with his company for a large amount at a rate of \$17.50 a quintal. The Italian representative had previously obtained an offer of \$17 a quintal from a Nova Scotia dealer, but accepted the offer from the Gloucester company, because the product of the latter was drier.

Chairman J. Weston Allen asked the witness how he accounted for the fact that cod and haddock sent from the Boston Fish Pier, to Toronto, Ontario, sold on the same day at the same price as in the markets in Boston, although subjected to a freight differential and a duty of 14 cents a pound. Mr. Andrews thought that it might be due to the quality of the fish, that in Boston being better than that sent to the Toronto fish markets.

Regarding salt fish, Mr. Andrews said that before the war, and before his company had embraced so many of the small dealers in Gloucester, salt cod sold in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, at \$5.50 a quintal and in Gloucester at the same period at \$8 a quintal. As the ruling price in Nova Scotia now is \$17 and about the same in Gloucester, the advance, according to Mr. Andrews had been greater in the Maritime Provinces than in the United States. He admitted that the Nova Scotia fish when computed on a dry basis, and taking into consideration other minor factors sold practically on the same basis before the war as in Gloucester.

Until a few years ago comparatively little Gloucester salt cod was exported except to Cuba and Porto Rico, and only inferior qualities to the latter.

A few days ago the International Shipping Board threw open Mediterranean ports to sailing vessels and a large business in salt cod is looked for through Southern Europe and the Near East.

TAX ON AMUSEMENTS NOT TO BE INCREASED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Tax on amusement admissions will not be increased by the War Revenue Bill. The conferees agreed on Wednesday to rescind their previous decision to increase the rate from 10 to 20 per cent. The new decision followed receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase. In their agreement the conferees decided to let the present tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid for amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase on cabaret admissions from 10 to 15 per cent, and that on club dues from 10 to 15 per cent.

The tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid for admission applies to theaters, motion pictures, entertainments, baseball grounds, circuses, and other amusements.

ARGENTINE SAILORS OPPOSE DISCIPLINE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Agents of the shipping interests affected by the harbor strike which has tied up the port, have informed the Minister of Marine that no settlement is possible as long as the Federation of Maritime Workers insists upon the Soviet idea, as the shippers term it, for the regulation of affairs on board the vessels. The men demand that the federation, and not the ships' officers, be responsible for the disciplining of the crews.

The only vessels operating on the river besides the Uruguayan vessels under naval operations are those of the German-owned Hamburg-South American Line.

ORDER FOR RELEASE OF WAR OBJECTORS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Secretary of War has ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors held at Ft. Leavenworth, the remission of unexecuted portions of their sentences, their "honorable restoration to duty" and immediate discharge from the army. This action does not affect the status of conscientious objectors who, having been examined by the Board of Inquiry, were found to be insincere in their objections. They are left to serve their sentences.

DECREASED RETAIL PRICES FORECAST

Reductions in Consumers' Costs in Food and Clothing Staples Indicated in New York City—Cloth Mills Make Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Retail price reductions are now expected to extend to several lines of produce. Not only butter and eggs, but also beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork and live poultry have begun to decline. The falling off is explained by the fact that many storehouses are filled with foodstuffs. Agitation favoring the return of the country's foodstuffs to the government without restrictions as to price fixing, is also given as a reason for the decline. The demand for meats has fallen off recently because of the mild winter.

According to P. Q. Foy, a market expert, the consumer should notice a reduction in prices by Friday or Saturday. He says that the open winter has contributed greatly to the lowering of prices, as few vegetables have been lost in transit. With an ample supply of vegetables, the demand for meats has been reduced, while the supply has increased. Eggs also have become more plentiful because of the mild temperature.

At a recent meeting of the National Association of Clothiers, many of the manufacturers stated their belief that the retail prices for next season's clothing for men would be considerably lower, with promises for further reductions in 1920. At a committee meeting, manufacturers were urged to make sufficient concessions in price to enable dealers to reduce retail prices at once. Although the manufacturers asserted that their prices were based on the high cost of materials and labor, it is known that certain manufacturers who have gained concessions from mills already have made reductions.

The convention decided to send a committee to Washington to discuss with the Senate and House War Revenue Bill conference committee the luxury tax provision of the revenue bill which, the manufacturers declare, is unfair to the makers and purchasers of clothing. At the signing of the armistice, the clothing manufacturers were left with large quantities of khaki material on hand which was ordered for government purposes. The contractors say it will be impossible for them to continue with their regular

business until the government has adjusted these contracts.

A statement issued by John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney, says that loose or dipped milk can be sold at 11 cents a quart instead of 15 1/2 cents.

"If the business is run intelligently, and all waste and extravagances are eliminated," says Mr. Dooling, "there is no reason why loose milk should be sold higher than 11 cents, under existing conditions. We intend showing, at the John Doe milk inquiry, that there are certain obstacles in the way of such a reduced price, obstacles which can be removed."

For the first time since Jan. 1, milk receipts are normal.

FORD EAGLE BOAT COSTS ARE DEFENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Navy contracts for the Ford Eagle boats, which are under investigation by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, were defended in a statement filed on Wednesday with the committee by William B. Mayo of Detroit, chief construction engineer for the company. Although the contracts fixed the profit on each boat at \$20,000, he said, actual profits would be far below that figure, because of free service given the government. Land for the Eagle shipyard was given free, he said, with use of machinery costing about half of the \$3,500,000 spent on the plant.

ROSE FESTIVAL ITEM WAS STRICKEN OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—If Oregon's annual Rose Festival is held at Portland this year, the financing must be done by private subscription. At the behest of a strong delegation of taxpayers, the county commission has stricken from its budget an item of approximately \$30,000, which it had been deemed appropriate for the festival. Commercial organizations are making a canvass for funds, and propose to hold the festival as usual if possible.

SOCIALIST IS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Garvin, of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn, sentenced Morris Zucker, the Socialist who was recently convicted of violation of the Espionage Law, to serve 15 years in the Maryland state penitentiary on each of four counts, the terms to be concurrent. Zucker filed an appeal through his counsel.

I. W. W. MEMBERS HELD AT CHICAGO

Russian Woman Under Arrest Wrote Letters Telling, It Is Said, of Plans of Bolsheviks for Action in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Federal authorities are holding two of the I. W. W. members arrested in two raids made here by detectives on Tuesday night, when a large amount of radical literature and pictures of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were seized. Bessie Abrahamson, a Russian, and Harry Galsky, an I. W. W. organizer, are being held for further investigation.

Letters written to I. W. W. prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, who were convicted in the Federal Court here some time ago, led to the arrest of Miss Abrahamson and the other I. W. W. members. In a letter written by Miss Abrahamson, it was stated at the United States Department of Justice on Wednesday, she had said that the Bolsheviks in Russia and other countries had broken from bonds, and that in 1919 steps would be taken that would result in the same action by the Bolsheviks of this country.

Other letters and also money had been sent by her to I. W. W. prisoners, it was stated. She admitted to the federal authorities that she was trying to get the I. W. W. members released from jail. She did not tell what the Bolsheviks had planned for this country. She stated that she had been in this country five years and has engaged in I. W. W. propaganda work.

In the raid made on the recruiting union headquarters of the I. W. W., 35 men were arrested. Miss Abrahamson and Mr. Galsky were arrested at another address in Chicago. The I. W. W. also have general headquarters here, which were not visited.

JOINT LOAN TO CHINA PROBABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is considered probable that an agreement will be reached soon on the proposal of this government that bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan unite in a joint loan to China. As for this country, 32 United States banks have pledged themselves to participate in the proposed loan.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1919

BOSTON, MASS.

Our 68th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Thursday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Cloth Coats, full lined, plain or trimmed, worth 30.00 to 35.00, 22.50	Girls' Velour Hats, worth 5.00 to 7.00, 3.50	Fancy Silks, a yard wide, worth 1.75 and 2.00 a yard, 1.25	pieces, worth 35.00, 20.00
Women's New Wool Coats, in several desirable models, assorted colors, worth 50.00 to 60.00, 35.00 to 40.00, 29.50	Fine Gingham Bloomer Dresses, plain colors, worth 4.50, 3.85	Women's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, high and low Cuban heels, worth 9.00 and 6.00, 6.75	Dinner Sets, American semi-porcelain, 122 pieces, assorted patterns, 22.50
Women's New Coats, dressy and semi-dressy models, for trimmed or plain, worth 45.00 to 50.00, 35.00	Boys' Wash Suits, white and colored, worth 2.50, 2.00	Women's Black Boots, welt soles, worth 6.00 and low Cuban heels, 5.75	Dinner Sets, American semi-porcelain, 112 pieces, coin gold treatment, worth 32.50
Women's High Grade Model Coats, one of a kind, worth 50.00 to 75.00, 35.00	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Stamped Linen Color Center Scarfs and Pillow Tops, worth 75c each, 45c	Umbrella Jars and Jardinieres (Chinese), oriental decorations, reduced to one-half, 18.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.85	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	24x24 Silk Floss Pillows, worth 1.35 each, 95c	Spring Seat Windsor Rockers, worth 27.50, 16.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Stamped White Linen Pin Cushions, 5x11, worth 30c, 19c	Tapestry Rockers, worth 46.00, 33.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Baby Waists, lace trimmed, worth 75c, 45c	18-In. Wire Lamp Frames, with material for making, worth 2.50 each, 1.75	Mahogany Sideboards, worth 110.00, 85.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Misses' Dancing Corsets, worth 2.00, 1.49	Round Silk Covered Sofa Pillows, worth 3.75 each, 2.95	Tall Chests, Mahogany Dining Tables, worth 125.00, 85.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	54-Inch, worth 30c yard, 25c	Tapestry Arm-Chairs, worth 40.00, 27.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Fancy Ribbons for Camisoles, 6 and 7-in. wide, worth 30c yard, 25c	Colonial Mahogany Finish Rockers, worth 50.00, 35.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Camisole Ribbons, pink, blue and white, 7 1/2-in., worth 60c yard, 45c	Library Arm Tapestry Davenport, worth 190.00, 125.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Gloves, odd lot, worth up to 2.50, 1.50	Spring Tables, amber mahogany finish, worth 44.00, 34.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Silk Shirts, worth 5.00, 3.15	Walnut Fibre Rockers, worth 8.50, 6.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Quadruple Silver Plated Casseroles, worth 5.50, 3.95
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Stirling Canisters, worth 12.50, 8.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Quadruple Silver Plated Fruit Baskets, worth 5.50, 3.75
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Quadruple Silver Plated Trays, worth 5.00, 3.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Sterling Deposit Lemon Dish and Fork, worth 2.50, 1.75
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Metal Photograph Picture Frames, post card and cabinet sizes, worth 50c, 30c
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Metal Photograph Picture Frames, assorted styles, worth 1.50, 1.00
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Flexible Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's White Madras Shirts, worth 2.50, 1.75	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's White and Colored Hats, worth 5.00 and 6.00, 2.25	Men's Percal Shirts, worth 1.50, 1.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8.50, 6.50
Women's Serge Coats, light and dark colors, worth 35.00, 3.75	Children's Felt Hats, worth 4.00, 1.95	Men's Cotton Pajamas, worth 2.50, 2.15	Electric Floor Lamps, dull finish, worth 8

SIGNOR ORLANDO ON PEACE PROBLEMS

Italian Premier Declares That He
Would Go to Conference as an
Italian Who Had Learned the
Lessons of What Was New Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—A number of interesting speeches were made in the Chamber on the day on which the proceedings terminated with a vote of confidence in the government by 325 deputies against 33 dissentients, but the most important, of course, was that of the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando. Signor Orlando answered the points raised by different speakers on agricultural matters, and the debate spoke of the measures which had been, and would be, taken to improve the culture of the land and insure an adequate supply of labor.

Signor Villa stated that the situation with regard to the coal supply was still a serious one. He said, however, that from the first of December the price of coal would be reduced from 370 to 200 lire a ton. Railway transport was not in a satisfactory condition, and recent events had led to the making of less so. Ten thousand trucks were being obtained from England, two-thirds of which had arrived. He had ordered 17,000 trucks in Italy and 10,000 in America, the greater number of which would be ready in the first six months of the coming year, and he had also given orders for a similar number of locomotives. He praised the way in which the railway system had worked during the war and alluded to various projects of changes, such as the electrification of certain lines. The reconstruction of the mercantile marine presented a great problem which, he declared, must be solved at all costs.

Signor Colaninzi declared that in the matter of Jugo-Slav aspirations, concerning which there were a number of inaccurate rumors afloat, the government should, at the Peace Conference, maintain the rights of Italianism in Zara and Fiume, without, at the same time, interfering with the rights of other people.

Signor Claudio Treves made one of his characteristic speeches. He contended that his party (the official Socialists) had upheld the fraternity of the nations and that if his words had been listened to the war would have been shorter. He complained of attacks on Parliament, the fundamental institution of the state. It was to be hoped, he said, that the Italian representatives would not go to the Peace Conference in the same spirit as that which animated the Parliamentary Group of National Defense. President Wilson's 14 points, he declared, should not suffer mutilation or reduction of any sort. He asked if it was the intention of the Italian Government to support the permanence of the Socialist Republic in Russia, and said that if the armed intervention of the Entente had been justified during the war it ought to cease with the armistice. He hoped that during the Peace Conference the "international proletariat" would be allowed to hold a Socialist congress.

Signor Barzilai was received with cries of "Viva Trieste," his native city, when he rose to speak in favor of an order of the day.

In the course of his speech, Signor Orlando expressed the government's sympathies for the needs of the re-occupied provinces and declared that when compensation had been given for the material damage, the country would still owe a debt of gratitude to patriotic Venetia. He confirmed the statement made by Signor Luzzatti as to his support of the Armenian cause. He affirmed that the question of the Entente's action in Russia would be settled in full agreement with the Allied Powers, and that fact should be enough to reassure every one. He had been asked if the government accepted President Wilson's views, and he thought he had already stated that the Italian Government's action would be guided by them.

The justification for their intervention in the territories which had just come to an end had lain in the humanitarian intention of preventing the horrors of future wars. Speaking on the subject of the Society of Nations, he declared that the freedom of the seas implied the renovation of maritime international law, while the abolition of the war of tariffs was connected with the whole of the problem of imports and exports.

Signor Orlando then turned to the subject of the liberty of commerce, and asked the Chamber if it were permissible that directly after the war the Allies should be inundated with German goods prepared during the war with the very intention of gaining possession of enemy markets. It had been said that peace must be made on the basis of "neither victors nor vanquished"; but his axiom would not apply, the Premier declared, for he could tell Signor Treves that there was a defeated foe and that was imperialism.

Signor Treves had asked him, he said, as if the question were an embarrassing one, in what spirit he, Signor Orlando, was going to the conference. He was going, he declared, as an Italian who had learned all the lessons of a period which in itself comprised an era. Italy had entered the war with a vision of its wide scope and a sense of the changes it would bring in the world as well as with a deep horror of German domination as shown in the occupation of Belgium. Italy wanted justice for all and naturally she wanted it for herself as well. He declared that Italian sympathy for all the oppressed peoples of Austria had been affirmed in that Chamber at a time when Count Cernin made known to Italy that Austria would not restore the invaded territory without

an indemnity and the cession of strategic points. The Italian Minister had replied: "Italy will retire as far as Sicily." At that time Signor Orlando said they were at Caporetto, now they were at Trieste, by virtue of their force of arms, but they had nothing to change as concerning their purpose. The Premier went on to say that those international agreements which some evidently ill-informed people described as imperialistic really represented a compromise. Thus for example Italy renounced cities and territory which were indisputably Italian in character, but on that very occasion Italy had said that she would not refuse eventual necessary compromises.

Signor Orlando expressed his confidence that the Italian program would be fulfilled, and that in itself allowed them to declare that their soldiers' sacrifices had not been made in vain. It was not Italy's fault, he declared, that a régime of greater justice among the peoples had only been obtainable by a terrible war. Signor Orlando declared that that Chamber, the first elected by universal suffrage, would be remembered as one of the greatest in parliamentary history. It had finished its task. Whether they would see fresh men in the Chamber, he could not say, but it would certainly have a new spirit, if only from the fact of the experiences that the future electors would have had during the war. Their soldiers had been in France, Austria, Asia and Russia. They would return as victors, Signor Orlando declared, adding "stature to those who dare to undertake or to overvalue the war. Only those who have fought have the right to do that." The Premier ended by citing, with much feeling, the Biblical quotation, "Lord, now lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word: For mine eyes have seen Thy salvation."

Great applause followed Signor Orlando's speech, and the vote of confidence which showed so large a majority for the government was taken on the order of the day brought forward by Signor Barzilai.

BRITISH TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Select Committee on Transport recently published a second report in which they deal with Mr. A. W. Gattie's proposals for improving the methods of handling goods and traffic.

The proposals are described by the committee as attractive, and the inventions highly ingenious, but they find it impossible, on the evidence which has been presented, to come to any conclusion in regard to the practical value of the proposals, or to make any recommendation in regard to their adoption. Before any such steps could be taken, they consider it would be necessary to place in the hands of expert tests of the working results of the various items of the apparatus, and of the operation of the sorting appliances as a whole on a practical scale.

Mr. Gattie informed the committee that his company desired to erect at its own cost an experimental plant for the purpose of enabling mechanical tests to be carried out, but that the request for permission to issue for this purpose new capital to an amount of not less than £100,000 had not yet been acceded to by the Treasury. While the committee recognized that capital so employed would be devoted to a highly speculative use, they recommended that permission to raise the funds required be given, and that such priorities be granted as might be necessary to allow the machinery and appliances to be obtained as soon as possible.

The committee has not had time to take all the evidence which they desired to have, and in particular have not had any evidence from representatives of the railway companies. They recommend, therefore, that this matter should be further considered by the select committee which they propose should be set up in the next session of Parliament.

With regard to the improbability of aerial transport being available upon any considerable scale for many years to come for the internal transport of passengers and goods, the committee state they have made no inquiries regarding it.

While at this stage of the inquiry the committee is unable to make recommendations as to the manner in which the railway system can be organized most advantageously from the point of view of the general interests of the community, or to advise as to the status and management of other transport agencies, they state the following preliminary conclusions which may be of assistance to Parliament.

- (1) That the organization of transport agencies and particularly of the railways cannot be allowed to return to its pre-war position.
- (2) That the temporary arrangements for the control of railways and canals during the war would not be satisfactory as a permanent settlement.
- (3) That unification of the railway system is desirable under suitable safeguards, whether the ownership be in public or private hands. Any of the following causes would be consistent with these conclusions, but without further evidence the committee are not in a position to recommend which of these methods should be adopted in the first instance.
 - (a) Further amalgamations of railway companies as a step toward unification.
 - (b) Unification accompanied by private ownership and commercial management.
 - (c) Unification by means of nationalization followed by: (a) Establishment of a government department to manage the railways.
 - (b) Constitution of a board of management not directly represented in Parliament.
 - (c) Leasing of the system to one or more commercial companies.

SOME INCIDENTS AT SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Eric Geddes in his recent description of the naval situation at the dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrim Society in New York, referred to the submarine menace as still being an active factor, and with the full concurrence and authority of Mr. Daniels, called upon the American people to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description, with a view to putting an end to that menace.

The following incidents seen from the Cornish coast prove the necessity of such output and the tremendous risk that every merchant sailor—British, American, allied or neutral—ran in his trade of following the sea, so long as the enemy submarine with its piratical sink-at-sight tactics was still at large.

On a beautiful autumn day a party of holiday makers, mostly women and children, set out from a Cornish town to walk along the shore to— Bay. Arrived at the destination, some were bathing and the writer was his way to join them, when the heavy sound of an explosion at sea was heard. Running hastily back he clambered up some rocks, and through his glasses was able to discern thick smoke issuing from a steamer perhaps five miles out; in five minutes at the outside she sank! To the onlookers it seemed less. It was learned afterward that the crew had been able to launch boats. In 25 minutes some mosquito craft were on the scene, submarine chasers and mine-layers, and a good deal of gunfire ensued, the enemy submarine being sunk. (This was deduced from the fact that a spot at which she was reported to have been sunk was marked by two flagged buoys and boats visited the spot daily to watch, or, perhaps, carry out diving operations.)

In the meantime all other shipping stood away, as it is forbidden for any but small craft to approach torpedoed vessels. A little later rockets went off from shore, this being the signal to summon the crew of the lifeboat. The men are all amateurs, shopkeepers and others employed in the town. Some of the writer's party climbed the bluffs and watched through glasses the launching of the lifeboat, as she glided down the steep slipway, throwing up a cloud of spray as she struck the water, and then made her way out to sea. One or two fishing boats were also near the scene and some of the crew were picked up by visitors from higher up the coast. This steamer was the Lake Edom, presumably one of the American lake boats. Most of the crew who were rescued were brought into —, and left next day by train for Cardiff. The writer spoke to some of these men from Peru—Panama—Italy, he gathered from their broken English. He learned that two-thirds of the crew had been picked up, the remainder being lost.

Four days later, the writer's wife was watching a steamer on which an explosion occurred. The vessel changed course and appeared to have got away, but shortly afterward she was struck by another torpedo; dense smoke broke out from her and she sank in about 30 seconds. Boats must have been swung out at the first explosion, for after a few minutes of anxious watching, two were made out afloat. A "wake" of something making its way to the southward from the scene of the disaster was plainly visible through glasses, though no structure could be seen, and this was taken to be made by the enemy submarine. Mine-layers were up in about half an hour and the lifeboat was again launched. A mine-layer picked up the two boats' crews with survivors, and coming as close inshore as possible, the tide being out, transferred them to the lifeboat which was beached and the shipwrecked crew was landed. A large crowd of visitors and townspeople had gathered to welcome them and gave them a cheer of greeting. Apparently only a few of the crew were lost; 22 were landed and fitted out, leaving next day for Plymouth. Most of the men seemed but little moved by their recent experience.

This steamer was a Spaniard, the name as given by the men sounded like "Carassa." It was reported in English papers as the "Carassa," and was no doubt, the "Carassa," the sinking of which by a German submarine caused such consternation in Spanish diplomatic circles at a time when congratulations were passing on a satisfactory arrangement having been reached with Germany.

About a week later the writer's wife witnessed the destruction of one of these pirate crafts. She was called to see a submarine which was trying to escape. Through the glasses, about a mile out, she judged, she saw the periscope of a submarine; nothing else was visible but smoke, which may have been a screen of gas, as submarine chasers were not closing, but kept away. An aeroplane was coming up fast and dropped a depth charge which threw up some water and looked as if it fell on or very close to the submarine. Shortly after there was a tremendous upheaval again. The aeroplane then made off, plainly showing that its work there was done.

Two days later the writer was called to a hotel to see an officer of a United States cargo boat which had been torpedoed. On arriving there he found a number of the crew as well as the officer referred to. Two steamers had been torpedoed that morning, one a United States lake steamer, the Lake Owens; the other a Portuguese. The men were being fitted out after having their wounds cared for. The officer, who was injured, had told the doctor to leave him and look after the men as there were some worse hurt than he was. Some were very badly maimed and injured, and it was probably the sight of them that dangerously roused the temper of some of the townspeople. A house in full view of the bay was inhabited by Germans, who, it was

declared, had been signaling to the U-boats; whether they had or not the writer cannot say.

A large crowd collected before this house one evening after dark, broke the windows and tried to get at the Germans who were removed by the back way. The next day about 40 Germans left the town, the inhabitants of the aforesaid house boarding the train at a wayside station a few miles out. On the following evening a crowd collected in front of a hotel in which Germans were believed to be staying, but all had left that day, and the crowd dispersed.

The people of the town, largely connected with the sea, and with sons, husbands, brothers or other relatives serving in either navy or army, collected over £200—a tradeswoman of good standing informed the writer for the defense of certain accused persons.

When the case came up for trial—I write from memory—the defendants, through their lawyer, said that far from being desirous of expressing contrition, they were very glad to have been the means of removing the Germans from the town. The result was a nominal fine of 10s. inflicted on three lads.

WORLD'S FIGURES FOR CEREAL CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture have received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:

The total production of wheat in Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, the United States, India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of rye in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, the United States, India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis is estimated at 1,073,027 cwt., or 18.1 per cent above last year, and 7.1 per cent above the average of the five years, 1912-16.

The production of oats in the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, the United States and Tunis is estimated at 707,901 cwt., or 1.7 per cent above the average of the five years 1912-16.

The production of maize in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Canada and the United States is estimated at 1,291,531,000 cwt., or 12.9 per cent below last year's total and 0.7 per cent below the average of the five years 1912-16.

The production of linseed is estimated at 21,955,000 cwt., or 22.5 per cent above last year and 15.1 per cent below the average of the five years 1912-16 in the following countries: Italy, Canada, the United States and India.

The yield of potatoes in France, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, Canada and the United States is estimated at 579,631,000 cwt., or 11.1 per cent below last year's production and 4 per cent below the average of the five years 1912-16.

The production of sugar beet in Sweden, Canada and the United States is estimated at 131,442,000 cwt., or 6.8 per cent above last year's production and 6.4 per cent above the average of the five years 1912-16.

The Italian rice production is estimated at 9,842,000 cwt., or 4.5 per cent below last year and 3.6 per cent below the five years' average 1912-16.

The Australian wheat production for 1918-19 is estimated at 43,305,000 cwt., or 29.9 per cent below 1917-18 and 26.8 per cent below the average of the five years 1912-16.

AIR FLIGHT FROM ITALY TO ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following account of the voyage of a semi-rigid dirigible airship from Italy to England has been received from a reliable source.

Some little time ago the British Government decided to purchase a semi-rigid type of airship from the Italian authorities in order to obtain experience in a design which is little known in Great Britain. A Royal Air Force crew was accordingly sent over to fly the ship back; and the following is the record of their experiences.

They left Rome at 4:25 in the morning of Oct. 29, with three officers and six ratings on board, and set course for Marseilles as a first stopping place. They reached that city after a flight of 10 hours and 25 minutes without incident, except for two laconic remarks in the log that very bumpy weather was experienced over Civita Vecchia and that later on they passed through a rainstorm.

Unfortunately when they arrived at Marseilles, the crew found that the only shed was too small to house the ship, so she was moored out in the open. After their long flight no rest was possible, but the crew had to set

to at once to refuel the ship, very little outside assistance being available. They worked at this most of the night but, nothing daunted by such a trifle as lack of sleep, set off again at 2:50 a. m. next morning. It was from this moment that their troubles really began. In the first place there was a head wind which caused the remark in the official report, "Making poor progress." Shortly after this, one of the engines gave out. However, the other two were run full out, and half an hour later we read, "Restarted engine." The next entry is rather pathetic: "Weather reports were continually being asked for from Ste. M. and L. but no replies were received."

However, they continued to push on until the strength of the wind showed that the petrol would not hold as far as Paris, which was their objective; so they turned back and again landed, after being nine hours in the air, at a French aeroplane station. They had many troubles here as the people on the ground were not used to airships and therefore were not of very great assistance. "However," as the report goes on, "by every one of the crew working like six men, 300 tubes of hydrogen were put in and 307 gallons of petrol taken on board." All this time the ship was moored in the open to a three-ton motor lorry, which does not strike one as providing ideal conditions for working.

"The night," we gather, was bitterly cold and very damp, the lowest temperature in the car being 1 deg. Centigrade—and through this the crew had again to work for their second sleepless night after spending a total of 19½ hours in the air during the last two days.

The ship was ready to leave by 3:50 a. m. next morning (Oct. 30), but there was difficulty in starting the engine owing to the cold, so a start was not actually made until 5 o'clock in the darkness, made worse by a thick mist. It had not been possible to get the lighting accumulators recharged during the night so hand-lamps were used.

On the way to Paris, efforts seem to have been made to get into touch with most people by wireless, but the invariable remark in the report is "No reply." However, after nine hours they were cheered by the sight of Paris and the prospect of being able to put the ship into a shed, which would relieve them of some of their anxieties, and allow them to spend a night in comfort and warmth. At 3 p. m. a landing was made at an airship station outside Paris, when the bitterest blow of all was received.

After all, even this shed was too small for the ship, so again she had to be moored out. After a third night in the open our lonely band of stalwarts proceeded on their way again at 6:15 the next morning. At 7:55 they were again trying to find somebody to take an interest in them. Listen to this pathetic cry: "Trying to call up Havre, Boulogne and Poole to get weather reports—no reply." At 9:15 they struck the coast, which was only occasionally visible and followed it to Dieppe. Then they crossed the Channel and at 12:25 sighted the coast of England. At last they received orders as to their destination, and at 2:15 made a successful landing.

England at last, after so many trials and tribulations! Three days and nights had been spent with practically no sleep and very little rest. But they had been sent to bring an airship from Italy to England, and they had brought that ship.

That is the spirit of the Royal Air Force.

ALBERTA'S FINANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Even with the increased expenditure that will be necessitated by reconstruction, Alberta will continue to finance itself without calling upon the federal government for a grant, according to the Premier, Charles Stewart. The Premier believes that Alberta will be able to find the money on its own resources, the plan being to sell provincial debentures for whatever amount may be required over and above the current revenue. The Cabinet will deal with the question of the ultimate disposition of the supplementary tax revenue before the House meets. For the past year this has gone mainly for patriotic purposes. The point will now be whether the supplementary tax shall be continued for purposes other than patriotic; with special reference to a fund for the payment of increased educational grants. An extensive program will be presented to the Legislature by the Public Works Department. Roads and bridges will constitute the larger proportion of the new public works, with many new buildings, including dormitories at the three agricultural schools.

For Piquancy and Zest

in gravies, soups, baked beans, etc.,
try a few drops of

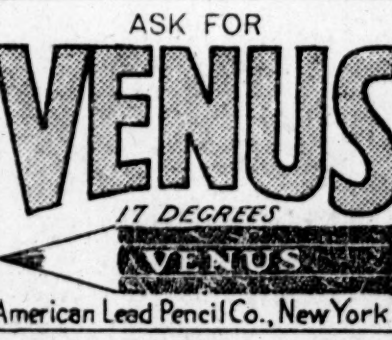
Mapleine
(The Golden Flavor)

and for flavoring desserts,
puddings, icings, ices and
sauces Mapleine is without
a superior, particularly to
those who like the taste of
maple in their sweets.

Your grocer can supply
you.

CRESCENT MFG. COMPANY
Dept. H, Seattle, Wash.

Send 4c stamps and carton top for
Mapleine cook book, 200 Recipes.
(M 552)



RUMANIANS NOW IN TRANSYLVANIA

Magyar Government Desired to
Keep Transylvania at All
Costs, and at First Its Agents
Made Use of Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The final collapse of the Hungarian State, after Prussia, the chief author of the war, is, according to a leading article in Le Temps, now taking place. Like the Serbo-Croats and the Slovaks, the Rumanians of Transylvania, in their turn, have just broken with Budapest, and a Hungarian radio-telegram states that King Ferdinand's troops have entered Transylvania. This last rupture has not come about all at once, Le Temps states, and it is all the more instructive on that account. The Magyar and republican government of Budapest, of which M. Oscar Jaszy seems to be the chief, and of which Count Michael Karolyi is the head-piece, wished to keep the Rumanians at all costs. At first its agents made use of violent methods. The Neue Presse of Vienna declared that at Ecsad, Rumanian troops, furnished with bombs, were dispatched by their prefect and that it was thought that over a hundred and fifty of the "plunderers" perished from the bombs that were dropped. As this mode of procedure did not have the effect of calming the agitation, the Magyar Government decided to negotiate with the "plunderers" and conversations began on the 13th of November at Arad.

In a memorandum read by M. Etienne Pop, the members of the Rumanian National Committee asked that all the regions inhabited by their compatriots should be placed under a Rumanian authority. According to the official Hungarian "bureau de correspondance" this claim, which seems since to have been enlarged, applied to Transylvania, Marmuresh and the greater part of Crisana, that is to say, it included 19 "comitats," or Hungarian departments, and broke into two more. The Hungarian delegates protested sharply, and their leader, the Minister Jaszy, declared that the territory thus claimed contained 2,500,000 non-Rumanian inhabitants and only 900 Rumanians, an outrageous statement which probably Count Tisza himself, Le Temps thinks, would not have dared to maintain. M. Jaszy's speech ended with a passage which the Hungarian "bureau de correspondance" sums up in the following way:

"It has been stated that the military situation will not play a decisive part in the conclusion of the future peace, and that this peace will not be settled by General Foch and other military sword-dancers, but by the councils of workmen and soldiers in all parts of Europe. The delegate of the Hungarian National Council, Desire Bokanyi, associates himself completely as a Social-Democrat with the explanations of the Minister Jaszy."

The Hungarian Prince Windischgratz who recently expressed himself in such warm terms to a French newspaper, forgot, so Le Temps declares, to say what he thought of the views put forward at Arad by the most influential member of his government. This omission was all the more remarkable in that Prince Windischgratz is particularly interested in the Rumanian question; in fact the Venetian papers have stated that he sent Count Karolyi a message in which he expressed the hope that the count would preserve the integrity of the country and would above all refuse to allow the separation of Transylvania. He even added that he was ready to return to Hungary and to put himself at the disposal of the government if it needed him. In this matter he followed the example of the Archduke Joseph, who took the oath of allegiance to the Hungarian Republic on the 16th of November, and to whom Count Karolyi addresses words of high praise: "The soldiers who have fought at your side know that you have been a real Hungarian general." Thus, Le Temps points out, the Magyar Government invokes either archdukes or Soviets with equal indifference so long as it can continue to dominate the people which desire to be free. And all that does not prevent Count Karolyi from telegraphing to President Wilson not to let the peace-

ful work of all the nations be threatened by the humiliation and oppression of the peoples.

In a recent number of the Nation Tzech, a contributor, who signs himself Tanu, states that Count Karolyi and his friends are not knaves. "The people who write such outrageous things are sincere and convinced," he declares, "and that is just why their case is desperate." Le Temps says it will leave the problem to future historians and goes on to cite what a German author, Herr Naumann, has said about Hungary in his famous work, entitled "Mitteleuropa," to the effect that the Magyar governing class has always known how to appropriate all the western formulae of liberty and progress, but that these have remained formulae, and that while the word liberty is nowhere used more frequently than in the Hungarian Parliament and press, nowhere are the workers and the nationalities so oppressed as in Hungary.

Le Temps says that this may be discussed later when Central Europe has been reconstructed according to the rights of the people and the interests of peace; for the moment the thing to do is to beat them. This is what the Rumanians of Hungary are doing, by demanding that the Hungarian State shall recognize their liberty and by breaking with them when they failed to obtain satisfaction. The supreme maneuver of the Magyar Government has been to demand that the troops of the Rumanian kingdom shall not give their help to the Rumanian authorities of Transylvania, and the Rumanians have not lent themselves to the plan. "One can already see the outlines of our ally, Great Rumania, being drawn upon the map of Europe," Le Temps declares, adding that her frontiers will be drawn by the wishes of her people, and that she will have no need to invoke a secret and antiquated treaty in order to constitute herself, which moreover, would have the disadvantage of stirring up strife between Rumanians and Serbians. The only wish felt by France concerning these great changes is, Le Temps affirms, that all the peoples who have suffered and fought together shall remain united in the future in order to guarantee peace. It declares that all the nations who are freed from the Magyar-German yoke must remain at one in the face of a Germany which renounces nothing and of the Magyars who are ready to serve as its instruments. The solidarity of their interests must be shown by the continuity of their territories, Le Temps states—with all due deference to the German "Council of State" at Vienna, which has decided to annex four Hungarian departments in order to prevent the union of the Tzechs-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs.

HOUSING URGED AS EMPLOYMENT AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Reviewing Ontario's record in the war before the Engineers Club, Sir William Hearst, Premier of the Province, said it had contributed almost half of Canada's total in both men and money. This Province, with 31 per cent of the country's population, had produced 43 per cent of the recruits, he said, or 231,191 of the 538,283 total. The total voluntary contributions by Ontario for patriotic purposes amounted to \$51,691,000, while for all Canada the amount was \$90,000,000. Ontario had also given 250,000 bags of flour to Britain, food and other supplies to the Belgians, applied to the men in the Royal Navy and the Canadian forces, and 500 Lewis machine guns to the Canadian infantry.

Speaking of the future, Sir William said that work would have to be found for about 1,000,000 Canadians who have been employed in war work, but he was sure Ontario would be able to take care of its share. He gave assurance that the government would go ahead with essential public works, such as road and bridge building, and in his opinion there was sufficient work waiting to be done to occupy all the labor for some years to come.

Housing, he said, if taken up at once by the municipalities, should bridge over the next four or five months with plenty of employment, and after that there need be no concern.

HANAN

SOME day, when you are walking along the street, observe the shoes of the passers-by.

Very quickly you will see some man or woman who looks well-dressed—except for the shoes. Why spoil the otherwise perfect harmony of attire by neglecting to wear GOOD SHOES!

Hanan shoes add a touch of distinction to Day or Evening dress.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

CIVILIZATION'S
CALL TO AMERICA

Writer Believes That the Task of
World Regeneration Must Be
Shared by the United States,
Especially in the Middle East

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The new number of The Round Table has appeared at a moment when London is the center of consultations between the Allies; after this preliminary interchange of views, the main drama of peace waits for the coming of President Wilson and his secretariat to Paris. Thus, in this short interval, there are many who will read with peculiar interest the two articles in the above-named quarterly review, called "Windows of Freedom," and "Some Principles and Problems of Settlement." Nor should they receive less careful attention in the United States, for taken together these articles might well be spoken of as the call of civilization to America.

"What we seek," said President Wilson in his Mount Vernon address, "is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." National effort to establish that reign lies for the present chiefly with the victors in a righteous cause; above all with France, with the British Commonwealth and with the United States of America. Italy and Japan have also a great part to play in upholding democratic law. Other nations that have fought on the same side, and have suffered even more deeply, may see the fundamental issues just as clearly, but they lack the weight of authority needed to carry into effect the decisions of the Peace Conference. Prodigious burdens for the restoration or development of order and good government will have to be borne. Already the shoulders of Britain are so heavily charged that she should not be asked to assume, as the result of this war, additional burdens which any other power is equally capable of carrying.

Such is the line of argument which leads The Round Table to conclude that the task of regeneration must be shared by America. All things are possible, it says, if the French and British as well as the American people, can rise to the spirit of these times. There is no self-denying ordinance which England might not be prepared to make if France would consent to maintain the open door in all her African territories. If America can discard her old traditional aloofness, it is surely not too much to ask that her allies should forget their old rivalries and claims. The interest of the world is the only platform wide enough to hold them all. When once the problem is really considered on that plane, it will come to be seen how largely it is solved if America will make herself answerable to a League of Nations for peace, order, and good government in some or all of the regions of the Middle East. Her very detachment renders her an ideal custodian of the Dardanelles. For exactly similar reasons her task in preserving the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia, and Persia would be easier than if it were to rest in our hands. Her vast Jewish population preeminently fits her to protect Palestine. Her position between India and Europe removes all our objections to the railway development which these regions require. The task is one which she understands better than ourselves, and her knowledge of irrigation is second to no other. Above all, she has the capital for these works, while we, with less than half her population, will be hard put to it to find enough for the vast territories we already control. Nor can America plead that she lacks knowledge. As a matter of fact, Robert College and the American missions in the Near East have given her a preponderant share, if not the monopoly, of public-spirited men with a first-hand knowledge of those regions. Last, but not least, is the most baffling of all the questions which this war leaves in its train—the restoration of Russia. America is morally pledged to put her hand to the task of regenerating that unhappy people. The key to this problem lies not in Siberia but in Russia itself. If once America shoulders the task of creating order in the Middle East, she will buttress Russia from the south; for order, no less than anarchy, is infectious. As steward of the Near East, America can extend to the blind giant the neighborly hand of friendship which is open to no suspicion.

But, as the foregoing passage indicates, the condition precedent to such trusteeships is a League of Nations; on this subject, too, the views of The Round Table will repay careful study. The Peace Conference may, if it so chooses, be itself the beginning of a League of Nations. It cannot at its first session hope to produce a written constitution for the globe, or a genuine government of mankind. What it can do is to establish a permanent annual conference between foreign ministers themselves, with a permanent secretariat, in which, as at the Peace Conference itself, all questions at issue between states can be discussed and, if possible, settled by agreement. Such a conference cannot itself govern the world, still less those portions of mankind who are unable as yet to govern themselves. But it can act as a symbol and organ of the human conscience, however imperfect, to which real governments of existing states may be made answerable for facts which concern the world at large. To such a body civilized states can be made answerable for the tutelage of regions assigned to their care by the Peace Conference because their inhabitants cannot as yet maintain order for themselves. Thus it will make all the difference to the

work of the coming conference if the assembled governments conceive it, not as a meeting called together for a special purpose, but rather as the first meeting of a body which is never to dissolve but only to adjourn, and that for periods of less than a year.

The same idea of a recurrent conference culminating in a fully equipped League of Nations is pursued in the second article to which reference has been made. Since the first conference is limited to those states which have made their stand for certain ideals, membership of the nascent League of Nations is not open to all the world. It is only open to those states in which authority is based upon the consent of the people over whom it is exercised. In the present backward condition of the political education of the world, membership cannot be confined to states which enjoy responsible self-government throughout their whole area; but it can reasonably be demanded that no states should be admitted which do not make such a consummation one of the deliberate aims of their policy. The league, in fact, will not simply be a league of states; it will be a league of commonwealths—of states, that is, which consciously base their policy upon common ideals—on the welfare of the governed, on the equality of all before the law, and on the duty and privilege of responsible citizenship as an element in the mutual service of each to all. It is only by the cooperation of states (goes on The Round Table) which have common ideals that the new world order can be built up; and the ideal of the commonwealth, the conscious and responsible cooperation of the citizen in the making of the laws by which he is bound, is the only possible foundation for the world-state of the future. Modern civilization is at grips with two great dangers, the danger of organized militarism, which it has surmounted with blood and tears in the last few years, and the more insidious because more pervasive danger of anarchy and class conflict arising out of the passions that have been let loose in the period of unparalleled strife through which the world has passed. As militarism breeds anarchy, so anarchy, in its turn, breeds militarism. Both are antagonistic to civilization, and neither is compatible with membership of the League of Nations.

This league being, then, an association of states cherishing common ideals, what form shall that association take? The Round Table considers that there will be two sharply defined divisions. Firstly, the actual treaties or conventions to which the associated powers jointly and severally, become parties, and secondly, the methods of regular conference and study by which that association may be deepened and extended, and an organized opinion of mankind gradually come into being and find practical expression. If the meeting of principals with principals is to continue after the war at regular intervals, the most practical arrangement would seem to be that the representatives of the signatory powers should meet at intervals of four or five years, and that there should be an annual meeting of the premiers and foreign secretaries, who would thus come to constitute a kind of executive committee for the members of the league as a whole, with power to call in representatives of any other states for consultation. The great powers after the war will be the British Commonwealth, France, Italy, Japan, the United States, and should stable constitutional governments be formed there, Germany and Russia. The interstate conference of their foreign secretaries would, in fact, be a re-establishment under happier auspices of the old Concert of Europe, out of which alone, as the wisest of Nineteenth Century statesmen were always aware, true international cooperation could be expected to spring.

After pointing out that there would be a number of international administrative bodies, working in connection with the permanent staff of the conference—some of them, like the International Postal Union, being already in existence—The Round Table indicates the need of what it calls an organization of political invention and research, which would enlist the best political thought and ripest experience to be found in the nations comprising the league. There must always be a number of questions likely to produce friction which are not provided for in the treaties and conventions signed at the end of the war. To watch over these problems, to note when they seem to be approaching an acute stage, and to be ready with the right solutions for the consideration of successive conferences, is a task which will demand the appointment of a number of standing commissions. Subject to the necessary discretion, the reports and practical recommendations of these commissions should be published to the world.

Enough has been said to show of what great importance are these two articles. To state in another way the conclusions arrived at by The Round Table in this discussion, it may be said that the institution of the League of Nations should spring not from The Hague but from Versailles, and that the United States of America should participate, not partially but fully, in all the international activities, and administrative trusteeships of backward nations, which may be brought into being through the Peace Conference of 1918-19.

PRICE OF HOGS DROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—As a result of the cancellation of bacon and hog contracts by the British Government during the week of Jan. 5, the price of hogs dropped \$2.50 per hundredweight on the Toronto market. Packers refused to buy, and were quoting \$16 as against \$18.50 paid prior to the cancelling of the contracts. When it is recalled that pre-war prices were \$8 and \$9 per hundredweight, even \$16 looks high to the ordinary consumer.

Winter Clearance Sale

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Fine All Wool

Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Clothing

Manhattan Shirts

Men's Furnishings

Regardless of conditions, we are making the same liberal reductions as in previous years. This is an annual event and our customers look forward to the opportunity of buying Hart Schaffner & Marx All-Wool Suits and Overcoats at special prices. New friends are welcome, too. The reductions are as follows:

Overcoats

\$21.50	instead of . . .	\$25.00
25.00	" " . . .	30.00
27.50	" " . . .	32.50
30.00	" " . . .	35.00
35.00	" " . . .	40.00
38.50	" " . . .	45.00
42.50	" " . . .	50.00
45.00	" " . . .	55.00
50.00	" " . . .	60.00

Higher-price overcoats, including fur-collared and fur-lined overcoats, also very liberally marked down

Arrow, Eagle and Hathaway Shirts

Both soft and stiff cuffs—colors, patterns and weaves to suit every taste—get a good supply

These reductions should appeal to your thrift.

\$1.25	instead of \$1.50
1.65	" " 2.00
2.15	" " 3.00

Manhattan Shirts

The Manhattan—One of America's most popular shirts for a great many years—never showed a more attractive line than this Winter's. Silks, silk and linens, madras and others at the following reduced prices.

\$1.85	instead of \$2.50	\$4.85	instead of \$6.00
2.15	" " 3.00	4.85	" " 6.50
2.85	" " 3.50	6.35	" " 7.50
3.15	" " 4.00	6.35	" " 8.50
3.15	" " 4.50	7.65	" " 10.00
3.85	" " 5.00		

Neckwear

Hundreds to choose from—every tie a bargain

\$2.25	instead of \$3.00	75c	instead of \$1.15
1.95	" " 2.50	75c	" " 1.00
1.50	" " 2.00	65c	" " 85c
1.15	" " 1.50	45c	" " 65c

Special in Shoe Dept.

Genuine Shell All Cordovan Winter Shoes, the \$10 kind, \$7.95

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Clearance Sale at Both Stores

Furnishings, Boys' Clothing and Shoes, at Boylston Street Store

The Continental

Boylston, at Washington

Boston, Mass.

Franklin, at Washington

THIS STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.



Copyright, 1918, Hart Schaffner & Marx

Suits

\$21.50	instead of . . .	\$25.00
25.00	" " . . .	30.00
27.50	" " . . .	32.50
30.00	" " . . .	35.00
35.00	" " . . .	40.00
38.50	" " . . .	45.00
42.50	" " . . .	50.00
45.00	" " . . .	55.00
50.00	" " . . .	60.00

Boys' Clothing

Overcoats

\$11.00	instead of \$13.50
12.50	" " 15.00
15.00	" " 18.00
16.50	" " 20.00
18.50	" " 22.00

8 to 13

\$6.75	instead of \$8.50
8.00	" " 10.00
10.00	" " 12.00
12.50	" " 15.00

Mackinaws

\$5.50	instead of \$6.75
6.75	" " 8.50
8.00	" " 10.00
11.00	" " 13.50
12.50	" " 15.00

Boys' Suits

\$6.75	instead of \$8.50
8.00	" " 10.00
10.00	" " 12.00
11.00	" " 13.50
12.50	" " 15.00
15.00	" " 18.00
16.50	" " 20.00

Juvenile Suits

\$3.50	instead of \$4.00
4.25	" " 5.00
5.00	" " 6.00
6.75	" " 8.50

Juvenile
Overcoats

\$5.50	instead of \$6.75
6.75	" " 8.50
8.00	" " 10.00
10.00	" " 12.00
12.50	" " 15.00

SPOKANE HAS ITS RAILWAY PROBLEM

Two Rival Companies Allege That They Are Doing an Unprofitable Business—Mayor in Favor of Municipal Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—The question of cheap transportation throughout the city and to and from outlying districts is every day becoming a question of more serious import to the citizens of Spokane, and is one which at this time seems very far from satisfactory settlement. With an investment of more than \$6,500,000 in tracks and equipment within the city limits, the two street railway companies claim to be facing bankruptcy in this department of their business. The traction company is a part of the Inland Empire Railway system, operating interurban lines to eastern Washington and northern Idaho points; this system was taken over a few years ago by the Great Northern Railroad Company. The Washington Water Power Company operates an extensive electric line to points south and west of Spokane, furnishes heat, light and electricity to the city of Spokane and to various Spokane industries, owns several power plants on the Spokane River, supplies electric power to the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho, and to other industries in towns in the vicinity of Spokane, in addition to operating its street railway system in the city. These varied interests have enabled the companies to keep their street cars going, although the service has grown gradually poorer for several years. In an effort to cut overhead expense, many cars have been transformed into the pay-as-you-enter model, operated by one man, several lines have been abandoned altogether, and in many instances the time between cars has been lengthened.

Efforts on the part of city officials have been made to secure a merging of the two properties into one, but the bond and mortgage arrangements attaching to each has thus far stood in the way of such a merger. Such a combination would make possible the elimination of several parallel lines and substantially reduce the cost of operation. The state service commission has been asked to order the Spokane companies to put cars on some of the abandoned lines and to provide better service generally. This commission (appointed by the Governor of the State and having certain powers in controlling public utilities in cities of the first class) has promised the citizens and the companies a hearing in the near future.

Past activities of real estate promoters in plating and placing on the market resident tracts distant from the business center of the city have resulted in scattering Spokane over 40 square miles of territory. This has given the street railway companies difficult transportation problems to solve. Both companies have across-town lines more than 10 miles in length. More advantageously grouped, the 130,000 people of Spokane could be well served by the street car companies at an expense very much under present cost figures. This scattered population is one factor accounting for the poor condition of the street railway companies in this city. Thousands of former street car patrons own and use automobiles, carrying not only themselves but many times their friends back and forth over the city. Approximately 5000 automobiles are owned in Spokane. The companies charge much of their loss of revenue to this cause. Jitneys have taken much patronage from the street railways; however, in Spokane the number of jitneys operating has dropped from 150 18 months ago to three at the present time. The \$400 per year bond expense has resulted in the destruction of the jitney business locally.

Mayor C. M. Fassett, who is also commissioner of public utilities, favors municipal ownership of the street railways of the city if they may be purchased at a figure somewhere between actual value and junk value, realizing that the people, especially residents of the suburbs, must be furnished with cheap and adequate transportation.

ARMENIAN QUESTION IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Luzzatti was not expounding the cause of the Armenians for the first time, when, in the course of the debate in the Chamber on the government communication, he brought forward a motion signed by a large number of deputies on the subject of Armenian independence. He deplored the fact that the Allies should not have done more to save them from the barbarity of the Turks, who, even during the last few weeks, had inflicted sufferings upon them. Armenian massacres had begun this terrible war and might be said to have ended it, the speaker declared. He spoke of the meeting at Erzerum when the representative of the Armenian people had refused the offer of the Turkish delegates to take their part against the Allies, and the terrible consequences of this refusal for the Armenian nation. Signor Luzzatti also referred to the way in which Armenian volunteers had fought in the Caucasus and in Palestine. It was legitimate cause for wonder, he said, that the Allies, who had recognized the rights of the Poles, the Czechs, and the Jugos-Slavs, had not done as much for the Armenians. Nevertheless the day of their liberation was imminent, he affirmed, and the initiative must come from Italy, who had always wished for the independence of all subject peoples as well as for her own.

Signor Luzzatti expresses his pleasure at the fact that the Premier, on hearing the resolutions passed by the



In Wiltshire

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A WILTSHIRE IDYLL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The very mention of Wiltshire brings to vivid memory the heart of English country, and most of all the memory of golden June when the sunshine romps with its own shadows across miles of delicious green meadow-land. June as the writer remembers it when, as a tiny child, she wandered waist-deep in those miraculous hayfields. There down in Wiltshire the starry white ox-eyed daisies grew in their hundreds of thousands, the guardian angels of the buttercups, sorrel, speedwell, clover, and all the myriad wild flowers that burst into a perfect paradise of bloom. There the quaking grass rocked and shivered in the light breezes, poised in delicate, sprightly masses, lining the footpaths over the fields; June, as her great-uncle told her had always been in Wiltshire, with the same ways and the same customs he had known all his lifetime, and which had been just the same, too, for generations before that.

He was a venerable and interesting figure, this great-uncle, with fine, chiseled features, keen eyes, and the old-world courtesy of the Georges; a great archaeologist, a student of ancient manuscripts, a polished writer, somewhat of a philosopher, certainly a thinker, and a friend of everybody in his own and neighboring villages for miles around. It was no uncommon sight when he drove along in his one-horse phaeton (a curious old-fashioned affair, low on the road with a box seat behind—Jane Austen's Emma might have driven in it), to see some village dame in her lilac sunbonnet and red shawl, sitting cheerfully by the roadside, and rising to give him a nod and a curtsy as he passed.

"Ah, Mother Dingle," he would say, "you are waiting for a lift, I expect?" "Yes, an' it please you, sir." "Well, I shall not be long, back in half an hour or so," and lo and behold, when he came back from the little market town of Chippenham, there she would still be sitting with her market bundle, and he would stop the horse with a smile and a wink, and she would clamber up on the back seat, and we would trundle along the highway home. Mother Dingle as proud and grateful as her beaming old face could express. He lived alone, a bachelor existence, with his books and his housekeeper, Jane, a great romance in his life, and pounds upon pounds of yellow butter in his dairy—Jane was an expert at the butter churn—and as for her yellow ducklings in the cool, green pond, overgrown with willow trees, if I shut my eyes and listen! Oh, I can hear them quacking now! A few miles along the lanes lay one of the finest estates of the county. A wide park surrounded the house, and in this park, more stately than its oaks and beeches, and swifter than the wind rustling through their branches roved—a flock of ostriches! They represented the new and absorbingly interesting experiment of an effort to introduce African ostrich farming into England. To cross the park was to draw down to your side a walking forest of long necks and longer legs, unless their attention was otherwise held by some patient and inflexible cow, when you would forget your own fear of personal safety, and stop and watch the curious sight of these creatures from different hemispheres meeting, perhaps for the first time! The cow, chewing her cud the while with heavy, wide-eyed forceful persistence, would stare at the ostrich and the ostrich would walk round the cow, stopping between spacious paces to draw its great neck up with a scheming exclusive look in its scrutinizing eye, debating upon which particular spot in the cow's glossy sides it would launch the full strength of a blow. The cow would back a few yards, and go on staring, and munching. Did that ruminative stare and

red haze in the pupil mean a sudden lunge forward, and the earth flying in clouds from charging horns? Nothing ever happened, however, and the birds soon ceased even to notice these native sharers of the soil. One ostrich egg made an omelet large enough to fill a dish, putting to shame a whole nestful of Jane's ducks' eggs, but it was found impracticable to continue keeping these fairy giants of the tropics. But oh! the majesty and mystery, the wonder, and the terror of them!

Travelers ne'er did lie Though fools at home condemn 'em."

June in Wiltshire! The rectory garden is ablaze with brilliant flowers, bounded by an old yew hedge high up a green bank, and beyond it is a wood, with a brown larch gate thrusting its triangular roof through the branches that hang directly over the main road. Among other quaint bits of local color is the brick pathway running for miles across the meadows into Chippenham, up hill and down dale and over stiles. A parishioner left money in her will that this should be done, in order that the women of the village could walk into market on rainy days without getting their feet wet, and right merrily did the bricks resound to the click-clatter of their pattens! A public-spirited lady this.

Indeed humanitarianism flourished in this corner of Wiltshire. It is pleasant to recall a uniquely picturesque group of cottages round the village green, early precursors of the modern model dwelling. But these were built, with extravagant beauty, of gray stone, with mullioned windows and leaded panes, copies of Elizabethan houses; and nature had added to this artistic workmanship a shower of creepers, that hung over the chimneys and windows in luxuriant festoons,—roses, clematis, jasmine, and a dozen other glories. In one of these fairy cottages a family might live for the amazing sum of one shilling a week and grow their vegetables and flowers in a splendid patch of garden. Wiltshire porker! It was possibly in just such cottages that there lived the men whose quarrel was thus described in Wiltshire dialect by an eyewitness: "He tuk a pick and he tuk a pick and he tuk a pick and he tuk a pick, but if he had hut he as hard as he hut he, he'd have been hut and not he hut!"

Now motor cars have replaced the one-horse phaetons, the market women no longer wear sunbonnets, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst is contesting the Westbury division of the county at the coming election. Come, friends, the picture is fading—let us talk of something else.

KENTUCKY TEXTBOOK COMMISSION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—At the first meeting of the new textbook commission, recently appointed by Governor Stanley, there appeared to be general opinion that no changes should be made in the present textbooks unless it were shown to be absolutely necessary for the best interests of the schools. The commission also adopted a resolution favoring open sessions. This is a radical departure from the former custom, under which it was practically impossible to secure a detailed account of the actions of the old commission. Resolutions requiring all textbook publishers to submit samples of their books and a statement of the points involved to the commission as a whole or to each member of the committee, but prohibiting any member from having a private interview with a textbook publisher or agent, were adopted. It also was decided to have the successful bidders establish a central depot in Kentucky for distributing the textbooks they will furnish.

PRESIDENT'S SHIP POLICY CRITICIZED

Senator Jones of Washington Says Mr. Wilson's Failure to Remove Foreign Construction Restrictions Is Unjustifiable

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's failure to remove restrictions against the construction in the United States shipyards of steel ships for foreign account was criticized in the Senate on Wednesday by Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, who declared it unjustifiable and "almost criminal." Such a policy, he said, not only compelled shipyards to suspend operations, throwing thousands of men out of employment, but resulted in these contracts being awarded to firms in other countries.

"We were asked," he said, "to give up our just rights in the Panama Canal to help the President solve mysterious problems between this country and another country. We did it, and to this day no one knows what benefit it was to us. After the armistice was entered into and the war was practically over, Secretary Redfield recommended that the United States should stand back and allow other countries to have the first chance at the world's export trade in order that they might rehabilitate themselves, and now when we are confronted with the perplexing problems of peace, the President himself refuses to permit our shipyards to take contracts to build steel ships for foreign account."

"Foreign shipbuilding contracts are sought in American shipyards. These shipyards cannot take these contracts because they cannot get a permit to do so. American shipyards are closed. American labor is idle. American resources are unused. Hundreds of millions of foreign capital wanting to come here are directed to foreign countries. Why? Because an American President, using the power given to him to carry on the war, refuses for undisclosed reasons to permit our people to take those contracts and build these ships. No reason is given to justify this action. None can be given to justify it."

"Other peoples and governments are looking after their own interests. They expect us to look after ours, and our people have the right to expect and to demand that an American policy be followed, protecting, safeguarding and promoting the rights, interests and welfare of the American people, labor and industries."

PERSIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As already announced by cable, Persia is anxious to be represented at the Peace Conference. It may be asked how the case of Persia differs from that of other neutrals. Persia

rejoins that there is no similarity. Persia is the one country outside the actual belligerents where war has been actually carried on, although the government of the day has been asseverating its entire detachment from the struggle. The Russians and the Turks, for two to three years, carried on a fierce and rather sanguinary contest in the west of Persia; then, stimulated by German aid and German gold, the actual fighting was transferred to Isfahan, and almost threatened Teheran. In the interval the armies of Turkish freebooters and the Kurdish tribes swept across the border, and laid waste whole tracts of country, notably in the Urmiah district. Finally the British advanced from the south, and to stop the menacing invasion of the entire country, and also of Afghanistan, threw a strong cordon of troops along the whole of the western border, even going as far as twice to dispatch a force to Baku, which, on the second occasion, succeeded in holding the town. It can be taken as correct that a great part of Persia has suffered very considerably from the war. What now does the Persian Government want? It comes, or wants to come, to the Peace Conference with a variety of demands, viz: Complete indemnification for all material losses suffered in the war at the hands of belligerents; rectification of the Perso-Turkish frontier; complete economic freedom; cancellation of all agreements concerning the country; absolute independence; abolition of the capitulations.

The losses referred to are admitted; the only question is, who will have to pay? It can be taken that the Central Powers will have to foot this little bill. As regards the rectification of the frontier, this is a demand arising out of the war with Russia of 1920. The actual boundary laid down by the treaty of peace has never been defined in acceptable form, and Persia considers that if the powers settle the future of Turkish territory on any new basis they have first to agree as to what is Turkey and what is Persia. The Persian authorities also wish to sweep away all the Anglo-Russian understandings, to be free to develop their resources as they think fit and without either advice or orders from the outside. At present—though Teheran denounced the old understandings aimed at the exclusion of Germany—the powers concerned probably will do so with certain reservations. The question of the capitulations is a more difficult matter. Until the administration of justice and the efficiency of prison management are undisputed the powers can hardly agree to place their subjects under Persian laws. At any rate they may consent to terminate the abuses of this preferential position which was so much exploited by Russia prior to the war and under the old régime.

INDIANA MAY STOP TEACHING OF GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Bills which strike at the teaching of German in the public schools in Indiana have been introduced in both the House and Senate of the Indiana Legislature, and as both Republican and Democratic members of the Legislature are in favor of such legislation, there is little doubt but that one of the bills will be passed.

A law was passed by the Legislature in 1889 which provided that German should be taught in the public schools on petition of the parents of pupils. In every community of the State practically there were always a few petitioners for this subject and the teaching of German became a matter of course. After the United States entered the war against Germany, however, the teaching of German was discontinued, although such action was not strictly legal. But public sentiment was so strong in the matter that no other course of action could have been followed.

MAZOLA



MAZOLA, the oil from corn, is as pure and delicate as the daintiest foods cooked in it or served with it. Ask your grocer for Mazola Cook Book containing dozens of delicious recipes.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. P. O. Box 161, New York

Luxury and Economy Combined

Mattresses last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, sleeping hours are more comfortable on beds equipped with

QUILTED MATTRESS PROTECTORS

Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary.

They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Look for this trade-mark and thus avoid "Seconds," damaged or "Just as Good" pads sold under other labels.

Sold in all high-class Department Stores

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, New York City

OBSTACLES TO FREE PORT FOR PANAMA

Government of Republic Finds Problem in How to Get Enough Revenue Without 15 Per Cent Levy on About All Imports

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The revenue of perhaps \$300,000 per annum, which the Republic of Panama derives from a tariff on imports of 15 per cent, which is levied on practically everything except certain classes of agricultural machinery, is the main obstacle to making the ports of Panama and Colon into free ports. The government of Panama is experiencing marked financial stringency, and the problem of how to get revenue to keep its machinery going is a very acute one at present. Practically all of the vast areas of land owned by private persons in the republic pay no tax. These property owners have been sufficiently influential with the Panamanian Congress to prevent the passage of laws imposing any tax upon these undeveloped lands, which are nearly all held for speculative purposes.

There are probably several million acres held in this way, so that a tax of 10 cents an acre on such lands would more than supply the deficiency which would be caused by the abolition of the 15 per cent tariff. If the imposition of this land tax should result in the forfeiture of the land and its being sold for taxes, it would be a distinct gain, because much of this land, which is being held at prices which nobody will pay on the purely speculative basis of its future value, would then be opened to homestead entry. This idle land in private ownership now is mostly situated where homesteaders would be most likely to take it up. The more probable effect of such a law would be that the large landowners would take more vigorous steps to subdivide and sell their land to real agriculturists.

The question as to whether United States trade would benefit more by making Panama and Colon free ports than the commerce of other nations has been vigorously debated locally. It is asserted that if these cities admitted goods entirely free of duty, so that they could be reexported without either the vexations incident to the bonded warehouse system, or the payment of the 15 per cent tax, as at present, British, French, Italian and other houses might establish large agencies on the isthmus, and maintain a vigorous competition with United States houses at the most strategic distributing center in tropical America. On the other hand, there are many who assert that United States manufacturers would more than meet all competition; and that they would themselves profit so greatly by the free port system in Panama and Colon as to make it desirable from the point of view of their interest. The Webb-Kenyon law, allowing combinations of manufacturers for foreign trade, is expected to operate toward facilitating the establishment of these free ports on the isthmus. It may be said, however, that unless some provision is made to enable the Panamanian Government to get a revenue to replace the 15 per cent tariff, Panama will not consent to the free port arrangement.

THE ART OF THRIFT

By Mrs. Knox

Economy does not mean stinting. True thrift is the art of making the most of what you have.

Were you ever the guest in a house where you knew the income was limited and wondered how the hostess managed to serve such an exquisite repast?

If you could peek into that woman's kitchen you would see that she wasted not and therefore wanted not. If you could delve into her methods you would discover that one of her secrets was Knox Sparkling Gelatine—the pure, ultra refined gelatine from which she created many of the delights that nourished her family and charmed her guests.

If you asked her why she preferred Knox Gelatine she would tell you that aside from its exquisite refinement—it goes four times further than flavored packages; that being unflavored it blends in harmony with other foods and permitted her much latitude for original economy, so that the taste of her family is never wearied.

In that woman's kitchen you would also find a blue-covered book entitled "Dainty Desserts" and another on "Food Economy." These books demonstrate the economy and adaptability of true gelatine in a way that is a revelation.

These books should be in every home kitchen. They will save money and contribute to your skill, whether you be novice or expert. They will be sent entirely free to any woman who will mention her grocer's name, and if she encloses 4c for postage there will be included an introduction package of Knox Gelatine, either plain or acidulated (Lemon Flavor), sufficient for a liberal dessert or salad.

Knox Gelatine

Mrs. Charles B. Knox

800 Knox Ave., Johnston, N. Y.

SIRUP IN PLACE OF WINE INDUSTRY

Grape Growing in California
Under Old and New Con-
ditions Covered in Bulletin Issued
by College of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The University of California has just issued a bulletin having important bearing on the much-discussed question as to whether prohibition will have the effect of bringing financial ruin upon the wine-grape growing industry of California, the general conclusion to be drawn from the document being that a grape sirup industry may take the place of the wine-making industry in case federal or state prohibition is put into effect, and the wine-grape growers thus be saved from financial disaster.

The bulletin, which is prepared by Professors Frederick T. Bioletti and W. V. Cruess, of the College of Agriculture, of the University of California, states that of the 500,000 tons of grapes that have been absorbed annually by the wineries, about 250,000 tons could be dried by methods well understood by growers and would under present conditions probably find a market without much trouble as inferior raisins for domestic consumption or for export for various purposes.

The other 250,000 tons say the document, "represent a raw material value of over \$4,000,000, and about twice this amount in the manufactured state, as wine. If these grapes were made into grape sirup, the product saved would be equivalent to over 40,000 tons of sugar of a present value of nearly \$5,000,000.

"Investigation has shown that a grape sirup can be made which is wholesome, attractive and suitable for table use, cooking, the making of jams and fruit butters, and for the canning of most of our fruits. Most of the equipment necessary for the making of this sirup, already exists in the wineries and beet sugar factories of the State and what is lacking could be easily obtained.

"The marketing of this large quantity of a new product could be successfully done only if many fruit canneries could be induced to use a certain quantity of grape sirup during the season of 1920. This could probably be done only by suitable governmental regulation."

A brief extract from this bulletin was made public some weeks ago, but the bulletin itself, which is now published, gives details of the processes for manufacturing the sirup.

It is explained that the investigations have ascertained that not only can a neutral grape sirup, that is a sirup without any special grape flavor, be made, but that by omitting or moderating the deacidification a sirup can be made with any desired amount of acidity. By using certain processes which retain more or less the flavors of the grapes, sirups of various rich and agreeable flavors can be produced. By using red grapes and omitting the deacidification, red and pink sirups of attractive color can be obtained; while by evaporating in open kettles after deacidification a dark sirup with a pleasing molasses flavor and suitable for table use is obtained.

"These special sirups could be used in the preparation of sweet beverages, in ice creams, jams, and in cooking, and would undoubtedly be found useful and excellent by many."

The report states that the wineries are already equipped for extracting the juice from the grapes and would require few changes or additions to prepare juice for sirup-making; and that the beet sugar factories have large capacities for condensing the juice into sirup, "sufficient to handle all the grapes grown in California," and these condensing facilities could be adapted to the manufacture of grape sirup with little change.

Wholesale growers and sirup manufacturers have told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is at the present time a great scarcity of sirups of all kinds and that almost any kind of a product of this nature would find a ready market.

The product could be put on the market at a reasonable price and at the same time the wine-grape grower could be paid \$17.50 a ton for his grapes, whereas, according to the University authorities, the grower has in the past received from about \$15 to something over \$22 a ton when he sold them for wine making. The price of wine grapes to the grower has, however, in many past seasons been much below \$15 a ton.

DEALER ENJOINS NEW YORK PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A temporary injunction has been obtained by Joseph A. Sultan, a newspaper dealer in Brooklyn, against all daily newspapers published in English in Manhattan, except The New York Tribune, restraining them from refusing to supply him with papers because he has barred the Hearst publications from his stand. The newspaper counsel affirms that they are not acting illegally, as the matter concerns the price paid by the dealers for the newspapers.

PROF. W. H. TAFT ON BRITISH SEA CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Prof. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, in a speech before the Empire Club said that England's supremacy of the seas in time of peace always meant equality for all nations, and in times of war Britain must

maintain her fleet to resist unjust aggression. "This war," he said, "has made the feeling between the United States and Canada much closer. Our two countries are an example to the world of what can be done toward the maintenance of peace."

"The people of the United States," he said, "might well be modest in outlining what they have done in this war, in view of what the citizens of Toronto and Ontario have done during four long years of effort. You have put yourselves indelibly on the map of the world as a factor in world matters. You have now a representative in the congress of the nations and you are there as a member of the British Empire and entitled to be heard."

COLLEGES SAID TO HOUSE PACIFICISTS

Witness Before United States Senate Committee Says Many Professors Hold Radical Views
—Ford Peace Party Criticized

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Archibald Stevenson of New York, a representative of the Military Intelligence Service, testifying on Wednesday before the Senate committee investigating German propaganda and the brewers, declared a large number of professors in colleges and universities of the United States subscribe to radical and pacifist views. This, he said, was particularly true of professors and instructors in sociology, economics and history.

The witness said the names of such professors were obtained in the investigation of the intelligence service, and that he was prepared to give them to the committee.

Senator King of Utah remarked that it was time to "weed out and drive out of our universities these pernicious teachings."

The committee is to discuss, in executive session, whether the names of the professors should be made public. Mr. Stevenson gave the names of several organizations which he said were classified either as pacifist or pro-German, or both, in their purposes.

Referring to the Ford peace party before the entrance of the United States into the war, he said Rosika Schwimmer, who aided in the movement and accompanied the peace ship to Europe, undoubtedly was a German agent.

He said the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie as a religious organization without the knowledge of its officials and members, was used by the National Civil Liberties Bureau in getting pacifist views from pastors of churches.

The Non-Partisan League was characterized as a pacifist movement. Mr. Stevenson said the organization was financed by the dues of its members, some of which were paid in cash and others in notes, on which money was advanced by Rudolph Pagenstecher, a New York banker.

Among other organizations he mentioned were the Anti-Preparedness Committee, out of which grew the American Union Against Militarism; the American Neutrality Conference; the Peoples Council of Peace and Democracy; and the Christian Socialists in America.

NEW YORK SUSPECT ARRESTED

GALLIPOLI, Ohio.—John T. Ryan of Buffalo, New York, who has been indicted in New York City on charge of treason, was arrested here on Wednesday. He has been working in the government hospital at Nitro, West Virginia.

CANVASS OF BOSTON AIDS REEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In the canvass of Greater Boston employers, conducted personally by members of the Legislature, many opportunities were found for employing returning soldiers and sailors. Numerous manufacturers were reported to be ready to take on new men in addition to re-employing all of their men who joined the army and navy. City contracts will be started earlier than usual this season, according to the Mayor of Boston, in order to provide employment. The Mayor told a delegation of labor men that the schoolhouse commission plans construction work to the value of \$600,000, while nearly \$800,000 worth of street construction contracts will be started.

OPENING OF QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The third session of the fourteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened on Tuesday with ceremonies befitting the occasion, and indicate the new spirit of optimism and belief which has come with the close of the great war. The speech from the throne which referred to the victorious termination of the war was an even more interesting document than usual this year and foreboded some important legislation which will be introduced, providing for the offer of free lots of land to returned soldiers, laws providing sanitary dwellings for workmen, a completion of the law relative to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors, amendments to the Joint Stock Companies Act and the appointment of a Minister of Labor.

CELEBRATION OF DRY RATIFICATION

Victory Meeting in Boston at Which "Concurrent Power" in Enforcement of Prohibition Is Clearly Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Jan. 16, 1919, will go down in history as 'Ratification Day,' with Nov. 11, 'Armistice Day,' and July 4, 'Independence Day,'" declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, at a ratification "Victory" celebration held in this city on Wednesday night. Robert A. Luce, Congressmen-elect, said that the more legal act of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment was not the victory that was being widely celebrated throughout the country; it was the fact that public sentiment had become so awakened to the evil of the drink traffic that it had demanded its complete abolition.

"Public opinion," Mr. Luce went on, "was slow to reach its conclusions, and ratification represents its deliberate action. Thus it becomes the loser, the liquor interests, to accept the verdict." Because of united public opinion, he did not apprehend undue difficulties in enforcing prohibition in the United States.

Robert A. Woods, head of the Council for National Prohibition in Massachusetts, referring to the demands for a substitute for the saloon, declared: "The greatest substitute is the home."

In the course of his address, Mr. Wheeler said: "Once a state Legislature has voted to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment, it cannot rescind that action." Reviewing the activities of the organized liquor traffic, the speaker declared: "When we realize the hold which this combination had on the nation only a few years ago, it makes us wonder what would have happened if the brewers' power had not been broken by the war began. In all probability it would have been strong enough to keep this nation out of the war, and the whole current of history and the trend of civilization would have been changed. When history is finally written and the forces are all recognized that helped to win this war, the prohibition movement will not be one of the least."

"To think that this powerful influence and its allies are overthrown is a matter of congratulation to all patriots. The victory is the resultant of years of persistent organized effort by the Anti-Saloon League and allied forces. The task is not yet completed. The law of evil is that it will spend its last dollar to defend its worthless life. This is why all these legal objections are now being discovered to drag the fight into the courts. The best legal claim the liquor interests had against ratification, that the amendment was not properly adopted by Congress, has just been decided against them in the United States District and the United States Supreme courts. Their other contentions are technical and will not prevail."

"The next proposition which disturbs the liquor interests is the one which gives the states and the federal government concurrent power. Under that power Congress will enact a federal prohibition law to apply to the whole nation. The states will enact state prohibition laws which will be operative throughout the state. Federal officers will enforce the Federal Prohibition Act. State officers will enforce the State Prohibition Act. State officers will have as much power at least to apprehend the violators of the federal act and bind them over to the federal courts, as they now have in the enforcement of existing criminal statutes. Just as the municipality and state have concurrent power to enact prohibitory legislation in many states and use that power, just so the state and federal government may use concurrent power to prohibit the liquor traffic in the nation."

STATE OF TENNESSEE ADJUDGED BONE DRY

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The State of Tennessee is adjudged bone dry in an opinion rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by United States Circuit Judge Denison here in affirming the judgment of the lower court in the cases of four men charged with having violated the Reed Amendment.

The question was raised in the cases as to whether or not Tennessee was considered a dry State, as the laws of the State prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor for beverage purposes within four miles of a school house.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in its opinion accepted that condition, but at the same time ruled that every part of Tennessee is within four miles of some school and for that reason the whole State is under the operation of the dry law.

In line with this decision the judges affirm the sentences against E. A. Laughter, Newton Fisher, Alphonso Rivalto and A. L. Anderson. They were charged with taking liquor into different sections of Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS REVENUE TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Municipal officials announce that St. Louis will have ample new revenues to make up for the loss of approximately \$1,000,000 in fees for liquor licenses. The city will increase its revenues by about \$1,700,000 without "having to appeal to the Legislature for powers to draft new revenue measures. There will be an 11-cent increase in the municipal tax rate, an additional revenue of \$500,000 collected because of a \$40,000,000 increase in assessed

valuation on personal and real property, and another half a million annually will come from the "mill tax" levied on each passenger carried by the street railways. The tax rate will be raised from \$2.35 per \$100 to \$2.45. St. Louis will ask the Legislature to pass an enabling act giving the city the power to collect for municipal purposes an income tax on its residents.

RATIFICATION IN NEW YORK LIKELY

Resolution Favorably Reported by Both Assembly and Senate Committees—Referendum Bill Similarly Reported in Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Although previous to ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the drys did not believe the present New York Legislature would ratify, they are now convinced that the State will be added to the long list of those which have approved the amendment, and that within a very short time. The ratification resolution was reported favorably by both Assembly and Senate committees on Wednesday. The bill for a referendum was also favorably reported in the Assembly. Before the hearing on the amendment on Tuesday, the State Senate seemed to be closely divided on the subject, but leaning toward the wets. It is apparent, however, that the hearing, demanded by the wets themselves, is proving a boomerang for their interests.

It is evident that the referendum plan, at least, has been discredited. Even the wets can see the ridiculous situation which would be brought about by the people of this State voting, next fall, on a question approved by the rest of the nation.

With the referendum straw floating away, the wets are further discomfited by the fact that the Senate Republicans have called a caucus for next Monday, when ratification is expected to be made a party issue. There never has been much doubt that the Assembly would ratify, especially since the Speaker called for the action early in the session. And the significance of the Senate caucus plan is the fact that the leader of the Senate, Senator J. Henry Walters, is also the Republican leader, and is bound to carry out the wishes of the caucus. Now Senator Walters is a wet, believing that his Onondago County constituents want him to be one. Since the caucus call was signed by 20 of the 29 Republicans, the drys are confident that ratification will be backed by that party, which controls the Legislature. This will mean the success of ratification.

The drys say that what has contributed to this change more than anything else, next to the moral effect of ratification throughout the nation, is the arguments of the wets themselves, and their unusually discouraged manner while making them. The argument which seems to be proving the greatest boomerang is the now familiar one of "Bolshevism."

People cannot be stopped from drinking says this argument, and if the nation tries to do so, the people will rebel against such encroachment upon their personal liberty; and said a vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor, "Be careful that the Russian revolution does not happen in New York State."

The drys were prompt to turn this argument against the wets who made it. After these threats, they said, failure of New York to ratify would be a signal to the lawless elements making the threats to go ahead. Hence the State must ratify in order to help to the utmost in making prohibition effective. And it was this argument, and not the Bolshevik claim, which seemed to make the greatest impression on the joint committee.

Patent Medicine Issue Introduced.

ALBANY, New York.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee, by a vote of seven to five, on Wednesday, reported favorably a resolution to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Subsequently the Senate Taxation Committee reported the ratification resolution favorably by a party vote.

The vote in the Assembly Judiciary Committee was taken after Lemuel E. Quizz, representing hotel interests, had argued for an hour against the constitutionality of the amendment. In concluding he said that even if the attacks against the constitutionality of the proposal were not sustained by the United States Supreme Court, the country would never be dry until patent medicines were prohibited.

"Some of these patent medicines contain as much as 35 per cent of alcohol," he said, "and I must feel for President Wilson, for when King George of England visits America and the President raises his glass to toast the distinguished visitor, Mr. Wilson must choose as to the contents of that glass between water from the marshes of the Potomac or some alcoholic bone liniment."

DRY RATIFICATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Petitions asking for the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment have been introduced into both branches of the General Assembly. Senator George W. Klett introduced a resolution, asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the street railways of the State.

NORTHWESTERN DAILY TO ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Daily Northwestern, official organ of the students of Northwestern University, which ceased publication last spring on account of the draft, will resume publication in February.

CONVERSION OF THE BREWERY PLANTS

Some Being Put to New Uses, but Owners in Most Cases Are Said to Be Micawbers, Waiting for Something to Turn Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Several of the brewers in this vicinity are already altering their establishments, preparatory to converting them to other uses, and others are reaching a decision as to what business they wish to take up. Most of the brewers, however, are Micawbers, and there is a distinct undercurrent of feeling that, somehow or other, something may turn up to keep them in the same old business.

One brewery in this city plans to make ice, increasing its output gradually to 400 tons a day. Another is going to manufacture a soft drink. A third will be changed into a cold storage plant. In the borough of Queens, where 300 saloons went out of business on Oct. 1, many of the stores are being changed into tenements, and dwellings.

There have been conferences of the brewers in Newark, New Jersey, but the discussions have not yet brought forth much practical result. There is no doubt that there is an underlying hope that developments may bring some modification in the matter of brewing beers and ales, but no one will give any positive arguments why such a thing should happen.

Some of the older breweries are considering entering the storage field. Two breweries here were recently turned into storage plants, following a consolidation of the business. One of these made the change some months ago, but it is said this was not done because of impending prohibition. It is also reported that another big brewery in this city has been leased to an art metal concern, which will use the property for storage.

Breweries to Be Dairy Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—One San Antonio brewing company has announced that it has ordered machinery for the purpose of converting the brewery into a plant for dairy products. Several other breweries in Texas are taking similar action.

Brewers' Plans Not Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ELIZABETH, New Jersey.—Brewers here have announced no definite plans with regard to the disposition of their plants with the inauguration of prohibition. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, president of one of the large brewing companies, said he had recognized the possibility of prohibition for the past two years, so far as the interests of his company were concerned, and that measures had been taken to meet the emergency.

Brewers Will Not Contribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Wisconsin brewers will contribute nothing toward a campaign to fight the validity of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, declares W. H. Austin, counsel for the Wisconsin Brewers Association.

Neither, he says, will they attempt to obtain legislation for the manufacture of very light beers. A meeting of the executive committee of the association will be held soon, and Mr. Austin says he is confident the brewers will take the position that whatever verdict the people have rendered or will render must be final.

BREWRIES MAY BE DEHYDRATION PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Alexander B. Schoerke of the Buffalo (New York) thrift kitchen, who was in this city conferring with brewery interests with reference to conversion of beer-manufacturing apparatus into machinery for the production of dehydrated foods, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this industry presented a cheap and quick way for the brewers to convert their plants into profitable business as prohibition spreads.

Mr. Schoerke said that a brewery lends itself to the dehydration business readily as its large tanks, vats, fermenting cellars, kettles, receiving and loading platforms, storage facilities, etc., require but little change to make them excellent dehydration plants.

It is his opinion that in the dehydration industry the brewers' plants could be made of use to such an extent that the profits on their investments will be just as great as, if not greater than, heretofore.

USE FOR PROHIBITION ORGANIZATIONS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Debandment of such organizations as the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League would be unwise, said the Rev. Dr. James K. Shields, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, at a meeting of the winter in-

stitute of the W. C. T. U. in Union Hall, Orange.

Dr. Shields made the assertion in connection with a plea that the State elect a Governor who would enforce the prohibition amendment. The changing of 2500 votes "in this great beer center of the East would have given us prohibition in New Jersey," he declared. The meeting was also an expression of joy over the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

DEEDS EXONERATION ACTION CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The action of the War Department in refusing to court-martial Col. E. A. Deeds was brought up on the floor of the Senate on Tuesday by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, member of the Military Affairs Committee. Senator Weeks briefly referred to the charges made against Colonel Deeds in the report on the aircraft program compiled by Charles E. Hughes, adding that the finding in the case was made by "the man best equipped" to reach a conclusion on questions involving irregularities of conduct.

Secretary Baker, following the usual routine in such cases, referred the matter to the Judge Advocate-General, to be passed on. The decision of this official was to the effect that Colonel Deeds should not be subjected to a military trial. The Secretary of War promptly acted on this advice, and Colonel Deeds, as far as the military authorities could do so, was absolved. The recommendation made in the Hughes report was, to all intents and purposes, wholly disregarded.

NEVADA LOWER COURT DRY DECISION UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CARSON CITY, Nevada.—The State Supreme Court in an opinion on Tuesday sustained the lower court in a decision which makes it unlawful, under the State's Initiative Prohibition Act, to carry liquor on the street. The case was known as the "boot-legging" case. Sentences of 100 days in jail which had been imposed on two men arrested for carrying a flask of liquor in their pockets while on the public streets of Reno, were sustained. The court failed to pass on the question of whether or not it is unlawful under the Nevada act to have intoxicating liquors in the home.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE EXCLUSION URGED

Illinois Council of Defense to Ask State Legislature to Prohibit All But English Tongue in Grade Schools of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois State Council of Defense will make a recommendation to the General Assembly, in session at Springfield, that a law be passed making it obligatory to teach and use English only in the grade schools, both public and parochial, in this State.

This announcement was made by Samuel Insull, chairman of the Council of Defense, who had the following to say regarding the steps to be taken toward abolishing foreign languages from the grade schools:

"It is futile to talk of complete Americanization of the first generation of the foreign-born. However well an immigrant may come to love America, he isn't going to forget the land of his birth. He cannot forget all affection for the homeland, the soil itself, the customs and kin with whom he grew up, and the customs of his youth, even if he would."

"I have no objection to the teaching of foreign languages in American schools. I do object to foreign-language schools in America. A foreign-born family in America begins with two—the husband and wife. We may find it difficult always to make good Americans of these, because they lack our language. But the children of a foreign-born family, usually from four to 10—Why should we deliberately make them poor Americans by allowing them to acquire their education in a foreign tongue?"

"The State Council of Defense thinks it would be the longest step in Americanization it is possible to take. Hence, to round out its work, it will recommend this step to the General Assembly at Springfield."

IDEAS FOR SOLDIERS' MEMORIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A resolution proposing a competition of ideas for a permanent memorial to commemorate the part played by United States soldiers, sailors and marines in the world war has been forwarded by the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects to the Fine Arts Federation for the latter's consideration. It is proposed that the idea be expressed in letter, sketch or plastic form.

Meekins, Packard & Wheat

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Supplement their series of "Home Furnishing Sales" with a

Sale of Draperies and Upholsteries

wherein are offered curtains, curtain materials, cretonnes and upholstery fabrics at severe reductions.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

February Sale of Furniture

4-Piece Bedroom Suites, \$145.00

Mahogany American Walnut Ivory Enamel

Regular price \$225.00

Handsome suites of dainty lines, with an artistic touch of carving on each piece.

Complete with Dresser, Chiffonade, Triple Mirror Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.

Court Square Store

"INTERURBAN CENTER"

In Springfield's Convenient Shopping Center

Great Store-Wide Clearance Sale

Every section of the store

has offerings of exceptional merit. It will be to your advantage to come.

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Notable Sale of Boys' Wash Suits

At \$2.49 At \$3.29

values up to \$4.50 values up to \$6.50

A special purchase of a manufacturer's sample line of Boys' High Grade Wash Suits offered at less than present wholesale cost. Made of best materials and every suit is fast color.

Boys' Shop—Third Floor

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Smartness of Our

New Spring Suits

lies in the distinctive simplicity of lines and tailoring. Our advance showing invites your inspection.

\$29.75 to \$75.00

Haynes & Company

A REAL BOOKSTORE
Best Books of All Publishers
Books for Every Need
THE GUINEY-PETTIBONE CO.
Booksellers Fine Stationers
23 West Second St., DAYTON, O.

WOOL BELIEVED NOT AT LOWEST

Stabilization Yet to Be Accomplished According to Dealers Who Contend That London Sales Will Settle Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although it is a fact that the sentiment of the Boston wool trade as a whole has been vastly changed and improved by the action of the United States Government in making it known that its minimum upset prices of its wool are as low as the British Government, it is not believed that wool prices from a world standpoint are yet stabilized, and they may not become so until next July, when they undoubtedly will be lower than they are now.

The recent series of wool auctions by the United States Government was marked by better buying throughout, attributable in a large measure to increased confidence brought about by the government's move in regard to its minimum and the set of British issue prices compiled by the Boston Wool Trade Association Committee. The United States Government further plans to aid the buyer by publishing in the next auction catalogue information not only as to the place of storage of the wool but facts as to the terms of the storage. Thus the prospective bidders may figure the various charges that would enter into his purchase and reach a more comprehensible basis for his bid. Another detail also that will be a departure from previous sales will be that the restrictions of the Textile Alliance, Inc., will be lifted so that the resale of wool will be subject to only those regulations of the United States War Trade Board.

It is confidently believed in important quarters of the local wool trade that wool prices will go lower. Not one of the least factors in this conclusion is that the general public will not stand for such high prices. With the beginning of the London auctions in April it is expected that lessened prices will be witnessed, and this lowering process will eventually be reflected in cheaper wool in the United States until it reaches perhaps \$1 a scored pound, with Australian 64s taken as a basis in making this deduction. It is contended that wool must come down to 20 to 25 cents a pound. It is planned to sell at the London auction 100,000 bales each month. Taking Australian 64s for an illustration, it is said this wool did not cost the British Government more than \$1.10 a pound on the average, while the present issue price is about \$1.45 a pound.

Thus the conclusion is drawn that with the progress of the London auctions lower prices will prevail and the United States will have to follow the trend abroad; therefore, by next July, a stable world level will have been reached. It is pointed out that considerable uncertainty may be expected as long as this eventual drop is a possibility. The situation also has a substantial influence on the price phase of the next clip of the United States.

Mills in the United States and abroad are actually bare of stocks. All the wool is concentrated among the governments, chiefly Great Britain and the United States. If this wool were distributed among the interests that ordinarily would have it the situation would be normal. As it is there appears to be a surplus of wool. This surplus appears actual because the usual four to six months' supplies held ahead by mills are in the hands of the government.

The success of today's sale in Philadelphia of government-owned wool will probably influence somewhat the size of the next offerings in Boston early next month. It continues to be more or less of a complaint among Boston dealers that the government does not offer larger amounts of fine wools at its sales. However, on the other hand, it is now getting rather late for buyers to load themselves with staple to hold over tax day, April 1.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government will lose between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in the auctioning off of its surplus supply of American wool. R. J. Thorne, assistant director of army purchases, told the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

CHICAGO BOARD
Wednesday's Market
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Com.	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	1.36	1.36	1.31	1.32
Feb.	1.32	1.33	1.27	1.28
Mar.	1.31	1.31	1.25	1.26
May	1.27	1.27	1.22	1.23
July	1.24	1.25	1.19	1.20
Oct.	1.21	1.22	1.16	1.17
Dec.	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.14
Jan.	1.15	1.16	1.10	1.11
Feb.	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.08
Mar.	1.09	1.10	1.04	1.05
May	1.06	1.07	1.01	1.02
July	1.03	1.04	0.98	0.99
Oct.	1.00	1.01	0.95	0.96
Dec.	0.97	0.98	0.92	0.93
Jan.	0.94	0.95	0.89	0.90
Feb.	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.87
Mar.	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.84
May	0.85	0.86	0.80	0.81
July	0.82	0.83	0.77	0.78
Oct.	0.79	0.80	0.74	0.75
Dec.	0.76	0.77	0.71	0.72
Jan.	0.73	0.74	0.68	0.69
Feb.	0.70	0.71	0.65	0.66
Mar.	0.67	0.68	0.62	0.63
May	0.64	0.65	0.59	0.60
July	0.61	0.62	0.56	0.57
Oct.	0.58	0.59	0.53	0.54
Dec.	0.55	0.56	0.50	0.51
Jan.	0.52	0.53	0.47	0.48
Feb.	0.49	0.50	0.44	0.45
Mar.	0.46	0.47	0.41	0.42
May	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.39
July	0.40	0.41	0.35	0.36
Oct.	0.37	0.38	0.32	0.33
Dec.	0.34	0.35	0.29	0.30
Jan.	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.27
Feb.	0.28	0.29	0.23	0.24
Mar.	0.25	0.26	0.20	0.21
May	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.18
July	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.15
Oct.	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.12
Dec.	0.13	0.14	0.08	0.09
Jan.	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.06
Feb.	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.03
Mar.	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.01
May	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oct.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Dec.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Jan.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Feb.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mar.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.

PLANNING FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Housing and Irrigation Form Part of Proposal by Canadian Town Planner — "Boulevard des Allies" Is Another Proposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Ever since the armistice was declared the press of Canada has contained many suggestions for a national war memorial for Canada. The Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor recently had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Noulan Cauchon, a consulting engineer and town planner. He said: "The war has engendered many responsibilities—none greater for Canada than the wise and sympathetic care of her returned men. The proposal herewith submitted, whilst illustrating a specific application, is nevertheless intended to portray a type of institution which could be repeated throughout the several provinces of the Dominion."

"Provision needs to be made for the housing and permanent care of the totally disabled who lack home ties or adequate facilities. This feature of the institution is one wherein the Red Cross could continue its ministrations to the care and cheering of those whose vision of life is dimmed; such an institution to be located in a large domain surrounded by the activities of those others who could be well and interestingly employed, mainly in animal husbandry, the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, bees, etc."

"Portions of the domain in view for such an institution in the vicinity of Ottawa, the capital, offer an opportunity for reclamation—first draining and then irrigating—thus providing unlimited scope for the profitable employment of numerous thousands in a manner advantageous to themselves and to the national institution where every dollar spent would create several times its value in permanent farm land of the richest productivity—an investment, not a burden."

"It is further proposed that a part of the domain be subdivided on the most scientific town-planning principles into 'small holdings,' five and ten acre plots with model cottages and equipment; 'homes' where those so disabled could live a community life and profit their families to the extent of their individual efforts at intensive cultivation and greater production—enhanced by irrigation. It is held that this feature of the scheme where land would remain vested in the Crown and where the main condition of occupancy would be a scale of production and a nominal rental, would tend to stimulate individual initiative and effort, gradually fostering the desire and the will to do things; be an agency of uplift in the recuperation of those enjoying the care of the institution."

"The locality suggested for the immediate application of this method is on the eastern slopes of the hills that run from the capital at Ottawa to Cardinal at the head of the St. Lawrence Rapids. There is a swamp area of rich soil many square miles in extent and easy of permanent drainage by the improvement of the Nation River, and also easy of irrigation, subsequently, from the waters of the Rideau River. Other splendid opportunities for duplicate such an undertaking are an immense area in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, the fruit belt of Canada, which could be irrigated by the diversion of the waters of the Grand River from the town of Galt, eastward; also a large area in the Province of Quebec stretching from and irrigating from the Richelieu River to the threshold of the city of Montreal."

"The administration buildings of these institutions could be monumental in character and each contain a museum of war trophies; the other buildings to be the height of efficiency and good to look at for the sake of art and the joy that it can bring to mind."

"It so happens that a previously proposed waterway for a ship canal and that of a large irrigation project through the territory between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, coincide and can be combined for many miles. These might now be surveyed, the right of way secured and reserved as a national parkway. Within this strip there could be built a great highway—a 'Boulevard des Allies'—leading from our capital, through our soldiers' settlement, to a 'Rainbow Bridge' of international promise, from whence our American neighbors—whom we now may emphasize as allies—would be glad, one thinks, to carry the boulevard on to Washington by their own great system of national highways."

"As a national war memorial may it appeal to the initiative of those who can forward it."

CANADIAN RAILWAY POLICY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Urging caution in the matter of the nationalization of railways and a thorough study of both Parliament and people of the responsibilities involved in such a policy, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, addressed an audience largely composed of railway employees. He spoke of the wonderful work of the three Canadian transcontinental railways during the war, in maintaining uninterrupted communications from coast to coast in the stress of transporting troops and freight to the seaboard. "Next to the war itself," said Mr. Beatty, "the railway question is prob-

ably the most vital issue confronting the people of Canada. It will be determined only in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of Canada."

"There are two misconceptions, I think, which exist; one is a misconception of the functions of the state, which are to regulate and not manage industrial enterprises. It may be said that independent administration of government institutions can be secured by outside directors, but the difficulty which confronts us here is that it is impossible that the man who pays the bill shall not interfere with the administration of his own property. In the case of government, this means political interference."

"The other misconception that I refer to, is, I think, an honest one that exists in a great many people's minds, and it is that because the people will be the purchasers of these properties that they will acquire them for something less than their worth, and therefore, that they will have a chance of operating them under more advantageous conditions than the present owners, or at least as advantageous, depending on how much they save on the rates."

"We can well afford to wait, to study dispassionately our own situation and the experiment of the United States before committing our country to serious changes in policy. The solution finally adopted in the United States will be of inestimable value to Canada. Meantime, too, the experience which Canada will now have of the present newly organized government system will demonstrate many things. It will indicate very largely the general nature of the results we may hope to secure from an extension of the system."

MINISTER OF LABOR URGES OPTIMISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—As part of a Dominion-wide effort to acquaint the public with the government's scheme of reconstruction and reabsorption, Senator Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, addressed the United War Veterans Club in Montreal, and spoke in hopeful vein of the future prospects of the country. Basing his optimism upon the fact that in normal times immigration to Canada each year is greater than the entire army to be repatriated to these shores, and that the returning soldiers are well provided for financially during the six months following their discharge, the Minister believed that there would be no serious industrial distress in reabsorbing these men into civil life.

Regarding the civilian army which had been employed in munition work, Senator Robertson said that while employees in munition plants were being gradually relieved of their duties, employment bureaux were being opened in all parts of the country through which workers could secure positions free of charge. Questionnaires had been sent out by the Department of Labor, as soon as the armistice was signed, to 7000 munition firms and the answers revealed that 15,000 men and women were now out of work, who were employed on Nov. 11. It was hoped that these people would be rapidly reabsorbed into industry by means of the government bureaux as peace-time industries took the place of war activities; and an important factor which would assist this operation was the return to Europe of thousands of immigrants.

Senator Robertson said there was never a more friendly spirit between capital and labor than at the present time. The capitalists were seeking to cooperate in the difficulties of the labor question. The Minister of Labor did not think there was anything to apprehend from Bolshevism in Canada. It was nonsense to think that the soldiers would support any revolution.

SEATTLE SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington—Approximately 35,000 shipyard employees walked out at 10 a. m. on Tuesday on refusal of the builders to accede to the conditions of a blanket agreement submitted by the metal trades in lieu of the Macy award which they had rejected. The employers offered to raise the pay of the skilled mechanics from \$4 to \$5.75 cents per day as requested, but refused to allow an advance for a majority of the unskilled men.

The maritime trades, employed in wooden shipbuilding yards, took exception to the jurisdiction imposed by the metal trades, but will go out, it is stated. There are no joint conferences in sight between employers and employees, and the owners of the plant predict a prolonged tie-up. Local business men say it means the beginning of a general wage readjustment all over the country.

The referendum for the strike was taken some time ago, but it is believed that 60 to 75 per cent of the men at heart are not in sympathy with the course the strike has taken.

FERRY WORKERS ARE NOT TO BE DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Employees of the municipal ferry who participated in the harbor strike, and were accordingly charged with having deserted their posts and been absent from duty without leave, are not to be dismissed from service, according to an announcement issued by John H. Delaney, commissioner of plant and structures, who said that this action was taken in compliance with a request of Mayor McLean, also that formal trials of the striking civil service employees would be held after the conclusion of the War Labor Board meetings.

RADICALS WERE FOR EARLY STRIKE

Chicago Congress Showed That They Hoped to Get Organized Labor Under Their Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Failing to get an endorsement of an attack upon the American Federation of Labor at the recent National Labor Congress on the T. J. Mooney case, the radicals appeared to turn to the general strike as a means of furthering the I. W. O. cause of industrial unionism. The radicals, in case a general strike is called, it was evident from their views expressed at the convention, hope to use it to their own end of forcing all labor organizations to merge in order to present a solid front to capitalism. Every effort was made by the radicals to get the convention to declare in favor of an early strike, and they argued that, if it was called, all labor must move under one banner.

The radicals wanted the cards of all labor organizations made interchangeable and believed that if a general strike should be called steps toward this end could be brought about.

Some of the radicals stated, in private, their conviction that if the American Federation of Labor would take steps to reorganize on the industrial union plan, the I. W. O. would cease to be a separate organization. The Socialists were also anxious to bring about "solidarity of labor," it was apparent at the sessions, as a step toward a Soviet Government. Every mention of which was loudly cheered by the radicals. The radicals evidently hoped in case a general strike was called to get organized labor under their own control and to force it to stand for an extreme program.

STOCKMEN SAY MEAT SUPPLY IS AMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—The American National Live Stock Association, in opening a three-day convention here on Tuesday, heard T. J. Pryor, the president, Clay Tallman, Commissioner of General Land Office, and Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets. President Pryor said excessive importations of beef might endanger the home market which, he said, had a sufficient supply to meet all anticipated demands abroad and at home. The big packers were criticized for failing, in advertisements, to explain the lean years for the small producers and how it was that their profits, small though they are said to be, are alleged to continue steadily.

He said that the producers' net profits, as compared with the net profits of the packers, taking into account the total investment of each, would show, in almost every instance, that the packer has the best of the deal. Commissioner Tallman asserted the advisability of consolidating the forest service, homestead and grazing affairs under one government department.

WORK IN PLENTY APPEARS IN VIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—With farmers unable to secure the labor needed, with the railroads needing workmen on their rolling stock and on the road beds, and with \$100,000,000 to be spent in the United States in 1919 for highway construction, there will be no necessity for lack of employment, said W. L. Amoss of the United States Department of Labor, who spoke before the National Chambers of Commerce here on Tuesday. The farm problem, he said, is one of the most serious. Labor is leaving the farms, and in many instances the farmers are having so much trouble in getting help that they are trying to sell their lands. Speaking at the same convention, John R. Baines of Boston predicted that wages would remain high in 1919, but he felt that there should be a drop to a lower level than in war times.

NEW \$2,000,000 BRIDGE IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PORTLAND, Maine—Philip Deering, chairman of the State Highway Department, says something should be done immediately with regard to the proposed bridge between Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine. Rough engineering estimates make the cost of such a structure \$2,000,000. The federal government is expected to pay half the cost and the states of Maine and New Hampshire the other half. It is expected that the construction of the bridge would require two years.

Chairman Deering says that Maine is paying the Boston & Maine Railroad \$88,000 annually in tolls over this bridge, while the United States Navy Department pays \$250,000. In addition to that, the fact of the toll bridge is keeping many persons out of Maine. He feels that, if by this investment, the State could save \$88,000, it also bring more people into Maine, it would be good business to build the new bridge.

CLUB FOR AUSTRALIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A club for Australian troops passing through New York, on their way home, has been established at 200 Fifth Avenue, with Mrs. H. A. Currie (Madame Marie Norelli) as president and Mrs. H. Y. Braddon, wife of the Australian High Commissioner, as vice-president. All Australian soldiers are invited to come

to this club for information and hospitality, for its members plan to take the men into their own homes as far as possible, and to do everything they can to make their stay in New York pleasant. The club is also inviting all Australians in khaki to be their guests at the anniversary dinner to be given Jan. 25, by the Southern Cross Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, at the Hotel Majestic, in celebration of the discovery of Australia by Captain Cook, invitations to be had at the club room.

COMMISSION ON RECONSTRUCTION

Board of Thirty-Six Men and Women Named by New York Governor to Serve Without Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Governor Smith has named 36 men and women as a reconstruction commission, and in a special message has asked the Legislature to appropriate \$75,000 for the commission's work, proposing that this amount be taken out of the \$750,000 unexpended balances of appropriations for war purposes.

Some of the matters the Governor has asked the commission to consider are: Whether it will be necessary for the youth of the State to undergo military training under state supervision in addition to proposed universal military training under federal legislation; an exhaustive study of housing conditions, recommending either legislative or executive action; to obtain information on the taxation problem, and to endeavor to solve it; a study of food problems with a view to capitalizing, for permanent use, lessons in increased production learned through the war so that prices may be reduced; employment, public health, labor problems, resumption of work on public buildings to relieve unemployment. The commission which will serve without pay and may establish local bodies to represent it, consists of 31 men and five women representing the various business interests of the state, agriculture, labor, real estate, and various industries in various subjects pertaining to social welfare.

The chairman will probably be Abram I. Elkus, of New York City, who, before he became United States Ambassador to Turkey, served as counsel to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY FROM WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BURLINGTON, Vermont—The city of Burlington has signed a contract with the Public Electric Lighting Company of St. Albans, Vermont, a Massachusetts corporation having extensive water-power rights on the Lamoille River at Fairfax, Vermont, for the furnishing of electrical energy, for 1 cent per kilowatt hour. The contract is for a period of 10 years. By the terms of the new contract the city is able to take the energy and resell it to manufacturing plants and private individuals, and to do business with adjacent cities and towns. Experts have figured that in five years with the new contract the city will be able to meet its bonded indebtedness of \$250,000 on the steam plant, after which the price of energy will be reduced to the citizens.

WHALING RESUMED BY SAN DIEGO BOAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—Whaling operations, suspended at this port for many years, have been resumed by the steam whaler, San Diego, of the International Packing Corporation, the revival of the industry being directly attributed to the use of whale meat as food. The steamer recently towed into the harbor a 40-ton California gray-back. The mammal was towed to the Benson wharf, where the meat was stripped and taken to the plant of the company for extraction of the oil. Officials announce that whaling operations will be carried on here during this season. The whale steaks will be frozen, and shipped to various markets which make a specialty of this sea food.

UNITED STATES AND LYONS FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Emile Gaden, official representative of the Lyons fair, held in Lyons, France, has arrived in New York to assist United States manufacturers who intend to have exhibits at the forthcoming fair. If a sufficient number of exhibitors are represented from the United States, one large building at the fair will be made available for their exhibits, according to information received by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Boston.

WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
KINGSTON, Ontario—A settlement has been effected by a board of arbitration at Gananoque in the dispute over wages between the employees of the Steel Company of Canada and their employers. Hammersmen are to receive for day work 35 cents an hour, an advance on the old schedule, of wages.

VESSELS LYING IN PORT IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An indication of the availability of sea going tonnage is found in the fact that a score of steamers that have been used in bringing coal up the coast to New England are now lying in port idle. The United States Shipping Board is endeavoring to get charters for them in the West Indies and South American trades.

DEMOCRACY IN SCHOOLS URGED

Independent Labor Party in Chicago Also Declares Itself Organized to Break Up Power of Public Utility Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—What labor demands in a municipal political platform as contrasted with state and national issues is shown in the city platform of the Independent Labor Party recently organized in Chicago by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The platform of this party makes an attack upon big business. It declares itself organized to break up the power of the public utility corporations, big business interests and reactionary newspapers. It attacks the elevated railway companies of Chicago for obtaining a raise in fare when they were "bound by the terms of their franchises not to charge more than 5 cents." The platform charges that the Republican and Democratic parties are both financed and controlled by big business.

The first plank of the platform favors public ownership of public utility corporations, claiming that regulation has been a failure. The labor party opposes the granting of new franchises or franchises to such corporations and pledges itself to do all in its power to bring about municipal ownership, the corporations to be taken over on the basis of their actual physical value, declaring that "no allowance whatever should be made for franchise rights and other so-called intangible values."

The party declares it pledges itself for "democracy in the schools" of Chicago, claiming that the question at the bottom of a bitter controversy that has raged over the schools in this city has been the question of whether the schools should be administered as factories to turn out cheap, docile workers for big business, or administered "as educational institutions to develop free, independent American citizens." The party declares itself in favor of a "school system that will equip every child for some useful vocation, without neglecting the cultural studies that are essential for the understanding and enjoyment of life."

The party stands for the "full recognition of union labor in all departments of city government, for the eight-hour day and 44-hour week, except where shorter hours prevail; and for increases in pay sufficient to meet all increases in the cost of living." It stands for strict enforcement of civil service laws, and abolition of the contract system in all public work, and insists that the "police should remain neutral in all industrial disputes." It charges that "big business makes the police department its standing army."

The Labor Party further outlines a program for the so-called "protection of health"; calls for a reduction in the cost of living by the establishment of wholesale and retail municipal markets and cold storage warehouses; demands just taxation and sound finance, charging that city funds have been wasted on "useless office holders" and "so-called experts," and declares that "wealthy tax-dodgers must be required to pay their just share of the taxes." The platform of the party declares that if the Labor Party is given power it will "compel the corporations and big business interests to pay their taxes in full." The party promises to secure for the community by taxation the wealth which the community creates through the increase of land values.

The fullest measure of home rule for Chicago is demanded. The party stands for a unified local government in which all legislative powers are vested in the City Council and all administrative power in the Mayor and his appointees. The party further promises to support legislation for the initiative, referendum and recall to apply to the Mayor and City Council.

PREFERENCE DESIRED FOR RETURNING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia—A number of important resolutions were passed at the annual convention of the Women's Institutes of the Lower Mainland held in this city. The federal authorities were asked to urge the provincial governments to give the returned soldiers preference over members' political friends and ordinary civilians in the civil service. Failing recognition of this demand, the federal government is asked to enact a national measure for the total abolition of political patronage in all its phases. Justice is also sought for the under-age returned soldier, at present denied the occupational training provided by the government. Equalization of military pensions irrespective of rank is urged. Strong objection was taken to the action of the provincial government in throwing open sections to colonies of Mennonites and similar aliens and the authorities will be asked to see that all alien children are taught English in the schools.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Manitoba's Minimum Wage Board of the Bureau of Labor has set \$12 a week as the lowest wage for skilled female help in mail-order houses, printing shops, and garment factories. The maximum number of hours in mail-order houses is nine per day, with a 45-hour week. The regulations dealing with printing establishments provide for a nine-hour day with a 50-hour week.

CLASSIFIED SCHOOLS

BEACON

An Incorporated Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

For Illustrated Booklet Address
MRS. ALTHEA M. ANDREW, Principal
1440 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. Brookline 7017

SPANISH FRENCH ITALIAN

QUICKLY ACQUIRED ON ANY PHONOGRAPH
You hear the exact pronunciation and learn to speak with perfect accent. You waste no time on ineffectual methods. Your teacher is always ready. Your spare moments and leisure to speak another language.

LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistics.
War has created unlimited opportunities for those who know languages. Prepare now to better your position or increase your business. Used and recommended by educators for booklet and particulars.

THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD.
972 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., New York

New Opportunities for Women

are offered in
FILING
Graduates of our schools in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are filling thousands of Government and business positions. Visitors invited to inspect equipment, methods, records. Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses.

BOSTON SCHOOL OF FILING
Little Building, Boston, Mass.
Phone South 805

WILSON'S
Modern Business College
SEATTLE, WASH.

Berkeley Hall School

An Elementary Co-educational School
Kindergarten to ninth grade. Small classes and thorough individual training. Music, dancing, modern languages and sewing.
2211 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Spokane Expert School

of Business
Spokane, Washington
Thorough courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Calculating Machine. A class on every lesson of Gregg Shorthand in both day and evening sessions. Free Examination Department. Illustrated booklet on request.

Concord School

Individual Instruction
Phone East 5963 318 15th North
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

THE HIGHLAND SCHOOL

San Francisco
DAY AND RESIDENCE. CO-EDUCATIONAL. COMPLETE COURSE FROM PRIMARY TO PRINCIPAL. Edith Reid, 1455 Page St.

Success Shorthand School

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
PITMAN UP-TO-DATE
MADISON WISCONSIN

Chicago Junior Home and Farm School

Business Office 1383 Masonic Temple, Chicago
Royalton Heights St. Joseph, Mo.
Isol T. Kahn, From 1st to 8th Frederick W. Chairman Exec. Grades Lindeman, Committee Non-sectarian Superintendent

Brookline School

Grade and Kindergarten
BERTHA M. HALL
Telephone Queen Anne 3745
922 Essex Place, opposite Kinsler Park
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Reliable Business School

where individual instruction is given in shorthand and typewriting is
FRANKLIN ACADEMY,
136 Boylston St., Boston
Evening course \$5 a month; day course \$12 a month. Apply now

BELL SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND

Simple—accurate—efficient. Different character for each letter of the alphabet—no exceptions to rules—only 22 words. Average student finishes text in week—in dictation second week. Our claim: Dictation taken in any Latin language without change of system—shortest in existence—most practical—notes easiest read—no "code notes"—no "bracketing"—we back every claim we make. Call, write, or phone BELL SYSTEM, 622 to 631 Black Building, Los Angeles—1741 Franklin Street, Oakland—165 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TEACHERS ASK INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Vancouver Teachers Association has fallen into line with labor generally in demanding liberal increases in salary. Officials of the association will ask the school board to make the minimum salary for teachers now receiving \$750 per year \$1000. They will also demand that salaries now ranging under \$1500 per annum be increased 25 per cent and that salaries over \$1500 be raised 20 per cent. About 450 teachers are affected by the demand.

THE PRINCIPAL

A School for Character Building CO-EDUCATIONAL
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of well-trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.
The PRINCIPAL, St. Louis, Mo.
A prospectus will be mailed on application

MRS. REPRESENTATIVES

Pacific Coast Agency Wanted for history or underwear mill. At present carrying N. Y. clothing line in the West. To obtain another line in conjunction with existing business. Maintain office in San Francisco. Address: 115, 116, 117 1st National Bank Building, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT: Furnished, Los Angeles, Cal.—Strictly modern, 6 large rooms, completely furnished; piano; rent \$10 a month. Address 1830 Wilshire St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 3312.
APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
FURNISHED APT. OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS IN BRINKLEY SECTION FOR NEXT 3 MONTHS. JAMES W. GREEN, TEL. 1020 PORT HILL OR ADDRESS C70, MONITOR OFFICE, BOSTON.
SMALL turn apt. of 2 to 4 rooms or room in private home, with housekeeping privileges. Boston or Brookline, C. 65, Monitor Office, Boston

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SALES LADY FOR CORSET DEPARTMENT ready-to-wear and custom tailoring, one capable of managing department, experienced in making and fitting corsets. Excellent opportunity for worker that can maintain and build business. Liberal salary and bonus of the profit. WOOD-ROUGH CORSETTIERS, 280 Yonge St., Toronto.

WANTED—Young woman with experience in the care of children, to take entire care of two children, one 4 years, other 1½; good home for the right party. Apply 1407 Beacon St., Brookline.

WANTED—Experienced finishers and plain sewers on gowns. Apply E. CREWE, 316 Newbury St., Boston.

AN experienced English-speaking governess or nurse maid, MILWAUKEE, 477 Kenilworth Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—As AI City-Astoria welder. One especially good on Aluminum Crank Cases and Cylinder Blocks. Addr. Box K, Hampton, Iowa.
WANTED—First class Watch Maker, ALBERT EDWARDS, Chicago's Oldest Established Jeweler, Omaha, Neb.
WANTED—An all round man for greenhouse work. P. BLONDEL, 721 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE
Young man with technical education is looking for a position as assistant to executive; best of references regarding character and ability. Address A. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY

FURNISHED ROOMS
2440 Broadway, Cor. 40th, Apt. 2—Two attractive rooms, with suite or single; bath; in modern private apartment.
FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet—Three rooms, kitchen and bath. \$10. B. L. BALL, 82 W. 12th St., New York City.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE CENTER
An Exclusive Glove Cleaner and Repair Shop
517 W. WALNUT STREET
Phone Main 230A

BILLINGS, MONT.

BILLINGS DYE HOUSE
DRY CLEANING
117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

SIoux CITY, IA.

Wherein the highest ideals of quality merchandise and service to patrons are harmonized with distinctive price values. A modern store, attuned to the spirit of the times.

Exclusive Betty Wales Agents

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

GREAT ANNUAL
January Sale of Coats
Now in Progress

Depot 117-121 South Second St., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Hallett's

211 Second Avenue Phone 1350
Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties
CROZER FLORIST
221 Montrose Building

SHOES

JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue
LA CAMILLE CORSET SHOP
Room 404, C. R. S. Bldg. Phone 1007

FT. DODGE, IA.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
NORDWALL, Florist
30 South 11th Street

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

DES MOINES, IOWA

Yunker Brothers

January
Clearing
Sales

Now in Progress

Harris-Emery's
Dining-Room
DES MOINES, IOWA

Where one may enjoy noon
luncheon or evening dinner
of the best quality in a re-
fined environment.

HOOD'S

Four Reliable West End Groceries
Where Food Qualities are Distinct and Prices
Worth While.

THE GREENWOOD HOOD GROC. CO.
48 and 49th Ave. 2021 University Ave.
D. 800 J. E. HOOD
HOOD GROC. CO. 2400 Univ. Ave.
D. 450

Our Aim is to Please You
U. S. Food Administration License No. G. 2702

High Grade Groceries
and Meats
ALBERT T. BALZER
Phone Drake 100 1301 1303 Forest Avenue

The Fulton Market
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
413 SIXTH AVENUE
4 Phones. Wholesale and Retail Delivery.

Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank
capital, surplus and profits over \$1,000,000.
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages
for sale.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits
and for circulars.

ALPHA FLORAL CO.
J. S. WILSON, Jr., Prop.
Corner Seventh and Walnut
DES MOINES, IOWA
"Say it with Flowers"

HART SCHAFFNER
& MARX
World's Famous Clothes
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.
406-411 Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa

FURS OF QUALITY
Seren's reputation as one of Des Moines' lead-
ing furriers is more strikingly proven this year
than ever before. Every garment in their beau-
tiful display is of high standard. When you
buy Seren's furs you can be absolutely assured
of the finest quality at moderate prices.
Seren's, Reliable Furriers
716-18 Walnut Street, Des Moines

Spring Showing of Exclusive
MILLINERY
"The Authentic Style Shop of Des Moines"
JAQUES-CURRIER
Sole Agents for Knox Hats
411 SHOPS - 411

S. JOSEPH & SONS
Jewelers
400-402 Walnut Street
G. L. HOSTETLER - Photographer
306 K. B. BUILDING
PRINTING - DESIGNING - ENGRAVING
corporate and retail business.
THE HOSTETLER CO., Des Moines, Ia.

BATTLE CREEK
The Gift Shop
6 Arcade
Battle Creek, Michigan

NOVELTIES
FINE STATIONERY
McCOY JEWELRY CO.
Battle Creek's Popular Priced
Jewelers and Opticians

Ward Building
20 North Jefferson, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
F. A. RIGLER INK COMPANY
Fine Printing Inks
Brushes and Metallic Inks, Oils, Varnishes and
Dyes
Main Office and Printing
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

PRINTING - RUBBER STAMPS
AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
THE RAE E. McCOY PRINTERY
210 W. WARD BLDG.
FURNITURE AND BATTER
WITH A CONSCIENCE

The "Butcher Shop"
20 W. Main Street BATTLE CREEK
B. W. KRIBBS
Florist

4 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE - Both Phones
BAHLMAN'S
MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR
RED CROSS SHOES FOR WOMEN
FURNITURE BROS. FOR MEN
Opposite Post Office 66 E. Main St.

GROCERIES
The highest quality, careful, painstaking at-
tention to phone orders. W. C. PHELPS
16 N. Jefferson Ave. - Bell 502-503. - Auto 4049

EDWARD SCOTT
RELIABLE REAL ESTATE
210 City Bank Building - Bell 454-E
Wanted: capable, exp. woman (Protestant)
bookkeeper; family of 2; good home. Mrs.
W. H. Elford, 211 Maple St., Battle Creek, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, MICH

"THE PARIS"
For First-Class Cleaning
228 W. Main Street. Phone 157.

SHOES AND HOSIERY
G. R. Kinney Company
311 NORTH BURDICK STREET

Bell Shoe Store
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG 124 E. Main Street

VERNON R. McFEE
Men's Wear
Opposite T. M. C. A.

Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!
is an exclamation many times elicited by our
display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAR-
KAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops
and all "Come and Economize."

J. H. JONES SONS & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ROBERTSON
Furs and Fur Remodeling
301 South Burdick Street

LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE
109 So. Burdick Street
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

GILMORE BROS.
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade
merchandise.
Test them with trial order.

JEWELRY
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

HARDWARE
Building, Shelf
and Heavy
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,
Electric Supplies,
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.
Furniture, Lamps and Novelties
E. L. YAPLE
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING
201 E. Main, 113 So. Burdick - W. W. BRIGGS
Commercial and Portrait Photography
508 Bank Bldg. Phone 2505, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP
215 N. ROSE STREET
S. O. BENNETT, SPOKE CASH GROCER
We sell Knox Sparking Gelatins
220 N. Burdick Street

RIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP
Pay Cash, Carry and Save 20% on Your Meats
114 South Burdick Street

J. E. VAN DORTCH, 414 W. WEST STREET
Cash and Carry Plan
REYANT'S BAKERY - Own place, rolls, bread,
cookies, home-made cakes, all have the real
"home-made flavor." Telephone 4060, 304 W.
Main

JACKSON, MICH.
Jacobson's
Ladies and Misses
Outer Garments
JACKSON MICHIGAN

The Peoples National Bank
CHARTERED 1865
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all
new equipment
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Centrally Located

EDWARD A. BANCER
Insurance
508 CARTER BUILDING

ARTHUR PICKLES
PLUMBING
Corner Francis and Washington
ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP
JACKSON, MICH.
209 FRANCIS STREET

MYRON STILWELL
Groceries
400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 860
We Deliver on Prompt Delivery

HOPKINS AND SMITH
GROCERIES
122 S. Mechanic St. Jackson
A Leading Cleaner and Presser
127 E. Cortland Phone 407

FLINT, MICH.
H. H. STEWART
Society Brand
Clothes

Hats and Furnishings
FLINT, MICHIGAN

GRACE HAT SHOP
Suite 406 Bush Building
CORNER REARLEY AND BEACH STS.
Phone 614 H

CLARK IRISH HARP
Musical Studio
ANNA LOUISE GILLIES
714 Clifford Street

BALDWIN'S
MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE
is now open for business at 414 E. 4th St. location
800 So. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.

WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP
AGREEMENTS AND TIRE REPAIRING
Studio N. Saginaw Street FLINT, MICH.
Bell Phone 8718

GRAND RAPIDS
Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking
and Custom Shop
Oakes and Division Avenues Phone 1516

Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.
New location - 85 Ionia Avenue, N. W.

WYOMING PARK
REAL ESTATE
S. H. WILSON & CO.
FOR RENT - Furnished room in modern steam-
heated apartment, pleasant surroundings, suit-
able for one, five minutes' walk from business
center; one employed preferable. Phone 8300,
148 Oak St., Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS

THE
BOSTON
STORE
CHARLES TRAVILLA & CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress

Great Bargains in All Lines of
Winter Merchandise

The Home of
Fashionable
Wearing
Apparel and
Millinery

Herpolsheimer Co.
Grand Rapids Great Dept. Store

Friedman-Spring
DRY GOODS COMPANY

THE JANUARY SALES
ARE ON

Something new, something important,
something interesting every day - in
the way of new, fresh merchandise at
less than its regular value. Keep your
eye on this store during this month.

One of
Grand Rapids'
FOREMOST
STORES

Paul Steketee & Sons
"SERVICE FIRST"
always at

Wurzburg's
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Khaki Yarn
Fancy Linens
Art Needlework

HANDKERCHIEFS
TOWELS WASH CLOTHS
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS
Wurzburg's Linen Store

Friedrich
MUSIC HOUSE
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pianos - Player Pianos - Player Rolls
Victrolas - Records

Quality
and Style
FOR MEN

Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe
51 Monroe Avenue.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CARR-HUTCHINS-
ANDERSON COMPANY
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
Shoes for Men and Boys

MCCURDY'S
UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY
"HURRY TO MCCURDY" 67 Div. Avenue So.
ENGRAVED STATIONERY
Invitations Announcements
EDIPHONES
Everything for the Office
THE TISCHLICH CO.
Pearl Street at the Bridge
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Herkner's
WESTERN MICHIGAN
LEADING JEWELERS
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

BERTCH FURNET
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE
14241 Monroe Avenue

Miss Teal
National City Bank Building
SWEET'S CANDY SHOP
TABLE D'HOIE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS
118 E. Fulton Street

Cody Hotel Cafeteria
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through
Cody Hotel Lobby
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HOUSEMAN & JONES
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
HATS, SHIRTS & MARK
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.
The Motor Firm
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
WORK

DUNN GARAGE
STORAGE ACCESSORIES
512-516 Division Avenue, S. Grand Rapids, Mich.
KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE
FRAMING AND ART GOODS

THE CAMERA SHOP, Inc.
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GROSS BROS.
CLEANERS, DYERS
LAUNDERERS

We will take care of all your cleaning
- from dry cleaning the finest fabrics
and laundering your collars to doing
up the family wash

OUR CARPET CLEANING
DEPARTMENT
deserves a trial order from you. The
kind of service you want at the right
price. CALL MAIN 5080

86-92 South Tenth Street

Lincoln Clothing Co.
Lincoln Bldg., Third and Nicollet

MEN'S CLOTHING
HATS SHIRTS SHOES
Honesty, Quality and Service

BROWNING, KING
& COMPANY
Clothing, Hats and
Furnishings

For Men, Boys and Children
The Store of the Town
NICOLLET AT FIFTH - MINNEAPOLIS

WALK-OVER
BOOT SHOPS
Minneapolis, St. Paul,
727 Nicollet Ave. 380 Robert St.

Keeping Apace with Bootdom's
Smartest
KITZMAN BOOT SHOP
721 NICOLLET

THE
MINNESOTA LOAN & TRUST CO.
405 Marquette Ave.

Pays 4% Interest on Savings Accounts
Pays interest on checking accounts, daily and
monthly balances.
Affiliated with the
NORTHWESTERN NAT'L BANK
Continued resources over Sixty Eight Million
Dollars.

MINNEHAHA STATE BANK
230 3rd St. and 27th St. N.
General Banking and Insurance
4% Paid on Savings

Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.
REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND
ALL THE TIME. IS OUR SINCERE AIM
1132 1st Nat'l Soc Bldg. Main 6500

Whitted's Flower Shop
"I love flowers - don't you?"
70 Spruce Place, MINNEAPOLIS
Phones: Auto 35501, N.W. M. 2407 or 3251.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
80 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jack's Ladies' Tailoring
Popular Priced Suits. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
67 S. 10th St. N.E. 6722 MINNEAPOLIS

HOEFT and McILLAN
Makers of Gowns and Blouses. We carry Corsets
and Brassieres. 724 2nd Ave. So. N.E. 5341.

RASCHE PICTURE and GIFT SHOP
Pictures for all occasions.
Correctly made. Guaranteed. Satisfaction
guaranteed and given. Samples sent on request.
1538 E. LAKE STREET
ALTRUI BAKERY
LAYER CAKES CREAM GOODS
302 S. 7th Street. Auto 32577

HAIR CUTTING - SPECIAL PRICES
W. E. DORAN, Prop., 7th Floor Andrus Bldg.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
TAILOR LEE, he satisfies
26 East Seventh Street,
ST. PAUL

Low prices are possible here because I buy
direct of the mills, have my own workshop, and
do business on an economical basis. Men's all-
wool suits and overcoats made to measure only
\$25.00. Women's suits, \$45. Satisfaction
guaranteed and given. Samples sent on request.

MONARCH SKIRT & SUIT COMPANY
E. S. FIELDS, Mgr. H. D. FIELDS, Sec'y.
Makers of High grade
Man-Tailored Skirts and Suits
61 East Sixth Street ST. PAUL, MINN.

MARY ANN STYLE SHOP
M. G. NELSON
Blouses that are different. Lingerie and Hosiery
a Specialty.
150 Bremer Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MILLCHREST CHOCOLATE SHOP
M. MILLS
The shop extraordinary. Quality and service
unbeatable. confections after theater parties,
fountain specialties. 124-128 Bremer Arcade,
Saint Paul, Minn.

THEITS & GRANT
215 W. 4TH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

OGDEN, UTAH
PAINE HUBBARD
Where the Women Trade
There must be a reason.
Good Shoes for the Whole Family.
H. W. JONES CO., 2401 Wash. Ave.

SAGINAW, MICH.
JANUARY
CLEARANCE SALES
offer attractive values in every de-
partment of the store.

THE M. W. TANNER COMPANY
SAGINAW
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS
and Stationery
Engraved Calling Cards
THE H. B. ARNOLD COMPANY
139 North Franklin Street, Saginaw

Our \$2.50 Fancy Taffeta Silks to
close out, yard, \$1.79
W. M. C. WIECHMANN
American State Bank
4 per cent Interest paid on Savings
and Certificates
RESOURCES OVER \$2,300,000.00
FRANK W. PERRY
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES
254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

DENVER, COL.

THE JOSLIN
DRY GOODS CO.

Believes in Honest Merchandising -
Honest Advertising
Your Money will always meet its
Equal at The Store Accommodating
IN DENVER, COLORADO

Hedgcock and Jones
The Specialty Store of the West
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES
719-1645T DENVER

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
DENVER

A store where on transaction
is complete until the customer
is satisfied.

SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor
Work Called For and Delivered
Without Extra Charge.
Phone Main 5453 1535 Champa Street

FASHION BOOT SHOP
ANNUAL SALE -
Choice of the House at REDUCED PRICES
933 10th, Upstairs. Opposite Joslin's

THE FLORSHIEIM SHOE
"For the Man Who Cares"
918 16TH STREET DENVER
E. E. WISE, Jr., Mgr.

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP
Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese
THAT ARE JOYS
Direct from producer to consumer. We churn
our Butter fresh every day from the best
separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT."
REAL BUTTERMILK PER GALLON
And Joy Service
R. E. JOY, Prop., 1505 Lawrence St.

FEDERAL BREAD
Raisin, White, Rye, Graham,
Nut and Fig
Federal System of Bakeries
1033 15th St. DENVER 103 B'dway

Piggly Wiggly
The clean, sanitary, serve-self, every-
day price grocery store
The store efficient, economical, and beautiful;
the place of money saving prices.

1448-1450 Champa St. DENVER, COL.

HOFF-SCHROEDER
Denver's Largest and Finest
CAFETERIA
1545 WELTON STREET. TEL. MAIN 7407

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1825 Blake St. DENVER Tel. Main 5139

STUDIO
1526 1/2 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado
High Class Photography

THE UNION PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING COMPANY
Quality Service. Printers and Publishers
1829-31 Champa St. Phone Main 5435.

TURNER PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS
1427 Glenview Place Tel. Chas. 4912

O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.
JEWELRY
Mfg. Jewels, Accurate Watch Repairing
827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER
Phone M. 6440

GOODHEART'S
BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
380 South Broadway Phone South 108

The GIGANTIC, Cleaners and Tailors
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed - \$1.00
700 E. Colfax, DENVER. Tel. York 430-5094

THE SANITARY CLEANING SHOPS, 11 E.
Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. Suits and dresses
thoroughly cleaned and pressed, satisfaction
guaranteed. Tel. Main 6756, or Parcel Post.

The Small Bros. Plumbing Co.
Special attention given to repair work
PHONE MAIN 1069
1833-37 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.

HENRY MILLER & CO., DENVER
Gravel Roofing and Cement Work
Central Ash Pits Delivered and Set Up
3259 Columbine St. Tel. Main 1062

GEORGE A. PULLEN
STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIR CO.
1331-33 Lawrence St. Phone Main 725

WM. H. NOEL
Meat Fitting Goods
831 Fifteenth Street, Denver

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Music with
Meals
34-38
Circle
Place

INDIANAPOLIS
RECONSTRUCTION OUTFITS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
The Cameron-Schooley Co.
Merchants' Bank Building, 3 E. Washington St.
Say It with Hensley's Flowers
Clarence R. Green, Prop. and Mgr.
3 East Ohio St. Main 8712, New 21-402

RIOTE KLEANERS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Try our carpet cleaning department.
Prompt service. Moderate prices. Call Woodruff
2731 Auto. 0129, 1292 E. Michigan Street

30 years of experience back of
"EXIDE" Batteries
Pulse and Electric Cars
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO., Indianapolis

GUARANTEE LIGHT CO., Inc.
Electrical Contractors - Lighting Fixtures
221 N. ILLINOIS ST. INDIANAPOLIS

HAMMOND, IND.
POST GROCERY CO.
52 WILLIAMS STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES
D. W. BLACKBURN
INSURANCE
672 So. Hobson Street Phone 733

CANADA

CALGARY
FRANK MOSSOP
Everything in Groceries
602 13th Avenue E. Phone M 1833

THE WESTERN CARRIAGE WORKS
Auto Top Builders and Upholsters. Seat Covers,
etc. 624-634 and 636 17th Ave. W., Calgary.
Alt. Phone W 4038

THE BREWER STUDIO
Artistic Photography
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OTTAWA, ONT.
Fisher
The Shop of
Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street
FINE PERIOD FURNITURE
Exact Reproductions
STEWART & CO., Rideau Street
WEAR
MASSON'S
SHOES

SASKATOON
H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House
Drinkle Bldg., 2nd Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.
HIGH GRADE PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS
Gerhard Heintzman Photographs - Victor Records

PROF. GEO. C. PALMER, L.R.A.M., L.T.S.C.
310 Twenty-Fifth Street, E. Saskatoon

TORONTO
CANADA'S
FAMOUS
STORE
THE S. SIMPSON COMPANY
1001 BAYVIEW AVE. TORONTO

Murray-Kay, Limited
TWO STORES
MURRAY STORE, 1731 King St. E. for Men's
and Women's Ready to Wear. Linens, Dress
Materials, etc.
KAY STORE, 36-38 King St. W. for Carpets
and Furnishings of All Kinds.

WOOLNOUGH
CORSETS
Ready to Wear and To Order
Style and Fit Specialists
STORE, 396 Yonge Open Evenings

Ladies'
Costumier
730 Yonge St., TORONTO.

J. HARVEY LUGSDIN
EXCLUSIVE FURRIER
Byrie Bldg., (First Floor Up) Main 5537
Yonge & Shuter

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING
NORRIS-PATTERSON
LIMITED
ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO

"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"
Imperial Bank of Canada
Total Assets \$108,391,210.14
Our efficient savings department
would appreciate your patronage.

P. BELLINGER
LIMITED
EXCLUSIVE CLOTHES FOR MEN
22 KING ST. W. - 108 YONGE ST.

C. W. WATSON
BREAD BAKER
Phone College 4280 380 Lippincott St.

WOMAN'S BAKERY
A. H. LEAKE, Prop.
Confectioners and Caterers
430 COLLEGE ST. C.1401
270 COLLEGE ST. C.350

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy Start
for Their New Home

The day of the last performance, in the children's theater of the Luxembourg Gardens, dawned bright and warm. Punch and Judy did not awaken at dawn, however; in fact, they might have stayed asleep till noon, had not the jolly policeman given each a playful nudge with his club. "The rest of us have had our breakfast while you are sleeping," he called.

Punch rubbed his eyes and yawned drowsily. "If you had been out in Paris till midnight, I know you would be asleep now."

Judy wanted to whisper to Punch that he must not tell of their adventure of the night before, and she felt easier when the policeman laughed and said: "Punch, you are a great dreamer. Why, you were asleep and snoring all night."

"But I don't snore," protested Punch. "You were asleep when I went. You couldn't believe it, if you don't want to."

"No, he doesn't snore," added Judy. "Oh! I mean that you were fast asleep," said the policeman, in apology. "I suppose that Mrs. Punch was out with you last night, getting a new fall hat, as she knew that the theater was going to close for the season, and she would need the hat in her search for a new position."

"Not only a new hat, but a whole new costume," blurted out Punch, in spite of the fact that Judy had motioned him to say no more of their trip abroad into the city. "And we are to have wonderful new costumes for our first performance in the new place. I don't know whether you would recognize us in them. I'll tell you one thing: Judy's new fall hat isn't going to be a hat."

"Your dream is very interesting and strange," laughed the policeman. "Go right on and tell me about the new fall hat that isn't a hat."

"Oh! you've got to guess what that means," said Punch, shaking his head vigorously. "But you never will."

"No, I never shall, for I don't sleep in the moonshine as you do," answered the policeman, shaking his head slowly.

"You shouldn't make such excuses," said Punch. "I suppose I'll have to tell you that a hat, which isn't a hat, is a beautiful piece of black lace."

"But the ladies of Paris are not wearing black lace for hats this fall," said the policeman. "You surely haven't been observing the ladies in the park."

Judy now became excited enough to speak for the certainly knew the style. "Don't be stupid, Mr. Policeman. I'm not getting a gown and hat for the street; I'm getting a costume. I'm going to play the part of a Spanish lady, for a month or two at least, and Spanish ladies of high degree all wear black lace over their heads, which they call mantillas."

The policeman's eyes brightened. "So this really happened last night; you two really went out in Paris, and got new clothes, or—I beg your pardon—costumes, and new positions for the fall. I am amazed, but let me offer congratulations."

"Yes; we waited until you were asleep," snickered Punch, "and we got out and in again, without anyone knowing it. Oh, it was great fun!"

"I guess it must have been," sighed the policeman. "But how did you ever get out of here, with the doors all locked?"

"There are windows," suggested Judy, "and they are never locked."

"You are most remarkable people," said the policeman. "I don't know which of you is the cleverer, but I wish that you had taken me with you. You don't suppose there's still a chance for me?"

"I think there might be," Punch said, giving the policeman an assuring pat on the shoulder.

"So I'll," said Judy.

The three might have started out, then and there, to see about the policeman's prospects of acting with them, had not the manager of the Children's Theater appeared at that moment, calling them to hurry and dress for the performance. It would be given within a few minutes, as there were a number of children, with their parents and mothers, waiting to see it.

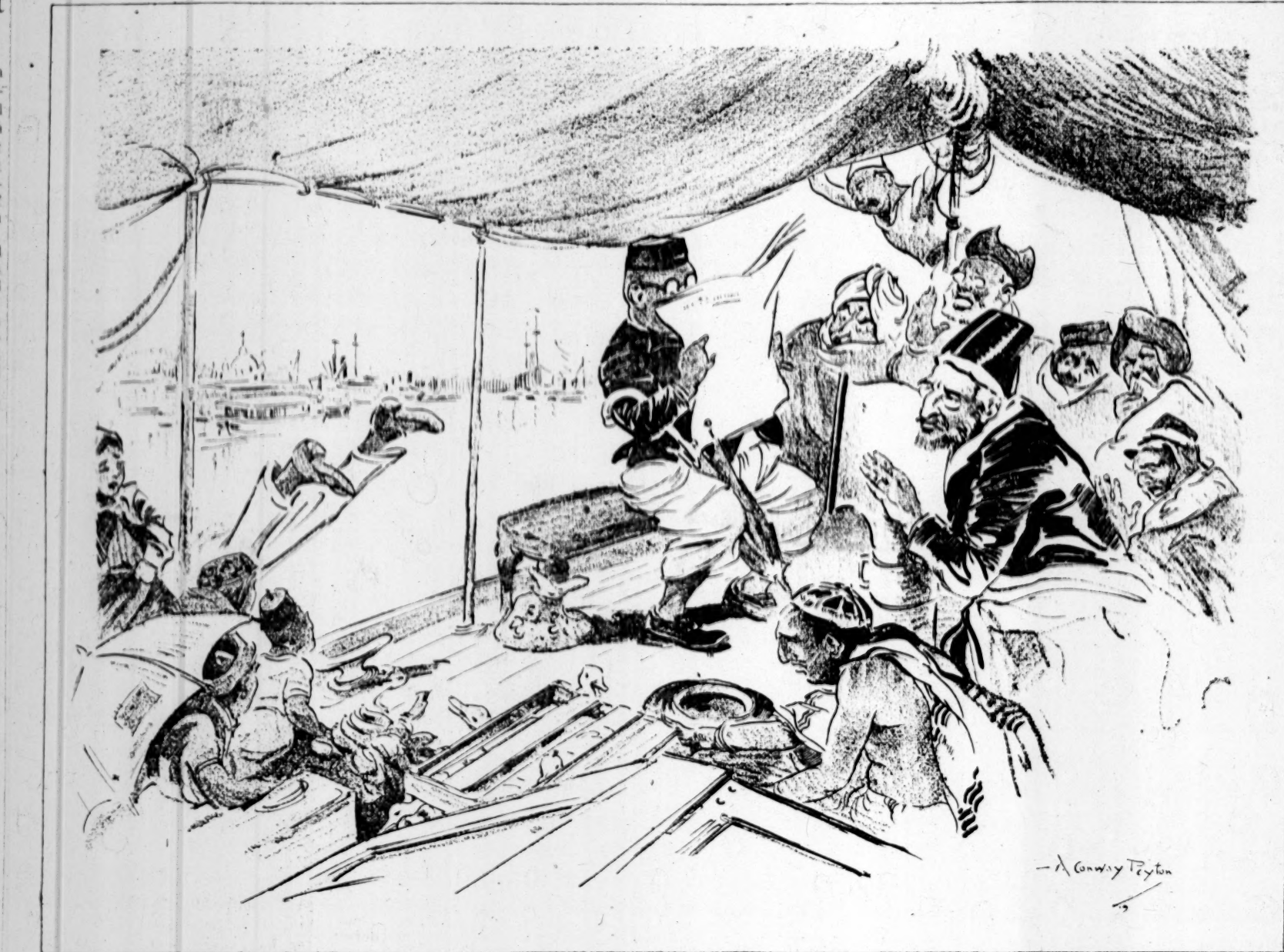
"There might be a performance at noon, when some of the children were coming home from school."

All of the members of the little company tried to look their best; the ladies of the troupe searched for new ribbons or carefully washed old ones, to freshen up their costumes, while the men polished their shoes, rubbed their buckles and brushed their clothes with due attention.

The manager was well pleased and he whistled, as he went from one to the other, attending to the stage settings, raising and lowering the curtain. The little music box was hardly needed, but, when all was ready for the first show of the day, he wound it up and set it going. Then he went to the entrance of the theater, to collect the price of admission, for he was gatekeeper, treasurer, ticket-taker and usher, as well as being manager and owner of the Children's Theater.

As the curtain went up the children laughed and applauded, till their elders told them it was enough and the actors wished them to be silent for a minute. So the children watched and listened, for just about a minute; then one little boy of three began clapping his hands and the others joined in with him, clapping and laughing more loudly than before. So the performance continued; the manager thought that he had never seen so enthusiastic an audience, and concluded that the actors must be particularly pleasing.

When the morning performance was over and the noon performance was going on, the theater manager noted the great interest of this group of children. At first he thought the increased



"Dad dived straight in after the boy"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

applause was on account of the children being older and more numerous than was that crowd of tiny tots which had been the main audience at the first show; but, when he himself got where he had a good view of this happy little throng, he saw that their interest in the actors was remarkably keen. Then he was sure that Punch and Judy, and the lesser members of the company, were making extra efforts to act their best and make this last day of the season nice.

The manager, however, did not know the special incentive of Punch and Judy on this day. He did not know of their jolly adventure of the night before, in search of new clothes, for they had not even whispered one word about it; when he was within hearing, nor had the policeman told. So how should the manager know?

As the last performance was about to begin, who should approach the theater but the proprietor of the store on the rue de Rennes, where Punch and Judy had shopped, and who had agreed to give them the charming new costumes for the first performance which they should give in the central window of his store. Strangely enough, the manager seemed to be expecting him.

"Good day, Monsieur Paton," the manager said heartily; "the last performance is about to begin, and then my actors will be ready to go with you."

"I'm all ready to take them," replied Monsieur Paton, looking down at a large leather bag which he was carrying.

The curtain arose at this minute. Punch and Judy began the play with zest, never thinking of the audience, but keeping all their attention focused on what they were playing, as all good actors do. The only time they looked at the audience was when the applause was so insistent that they had to bow and acknowledge it with smiles.

"I was only at their first bow to the audience," they realized that Monsieur Paton was in the audience, and they tried to cover their surprise and delight with smiles and a prompt return to the acting of their play. Now, they were sure of their new position, their new play, and their new costumes. The first time that Judy and the policeman were off the stage together, she whispered to him that the gentleman in whose window they were to appear was in the audience, and she thought that his motor car was probably waiting for them.

The final curtain of the afternoon and of the season fell slowly, with Punch and Judy and the policeman bowing and smiling to the enthusiastic children, who were waving farewell and applauding them; for the children did not know that Punch and Judy were to appear on the rue de Rennes the next evening, in a new play and in new clothing. They thought that the actors would not appear again till the next summer; so a pleasant surprise was in store for them, and it was to be in a store, too.

"Punch," whispered Judy, "you never acted so well as today. Perhaps Monsieur Paton will have an automobile waiting just for you."

"Oh, Judy," said Punch aloud, "you are the chief performer of the day. I could not help but act well with you. An automobile, decorated with flowers, would be fitting for you."

"I don't care about a special one," burst out the policeman, "if this gentleman will only let me go with you. I think I'll just jump in with you and hide. Then, if I am in such distinguished company, I know I shall be acceptable when I walk into his store."

The manager and Monsieur Paton

were coming toward them, so the performers became silent.

"They are the best marionettes in all Paris," they heard the manager say.

"I quite agree with you," answered Monsieur Paton, "and I doubt if anyone will recognize them in their new clothes."

Monsieur Paton opened the large bag he was carrying, and the manager put Punch and Judy and the policeman and the others carefully into it. Soon Punch and Judy found that they were moving.

"This isn't an automobile," said Punch, "but it is warm and comfortable."

"I guess it's some new kind of a car," said Judy.

"I don't care what it is," said the policeman, "as long as I'm going along with you."

Those Interesting
Carrier Pigeons

Boys everywhere have been interested in the part taken by carrier pigeons in winning the great world war. Thousands of these pigeons have been used to carry messages from the trenches to officers back of the lines. They have also carried communications from ships at sea and from aviators unable to return to their quarters. Because of the valuable work done by these birds in France, a pigeon corps was organized in the United States, and probably it will be continued even though the war is over.

All this has resulted in a greatly increased demand for flying pigeons, and many boys are beginning to keep them. Pigeon keeping has always had a fascination for boys with a love for pets. Many kinds are kept only for their attractive appearance, but the so-called carrier pigeons are often used for racing, which is an interesting sport. In Belgium, before the war broke out, the racing of pigeons was the national sport, like baseball in the United States. Racing had also been carried on for many years in England. It was because of the well-stocked lofts in both countries that a large number of pigeons were ready for duty when the Germans marched into France.

It is necessary to make a distinction between the bird which is called the carrier pigeon in Europe and the bird which is shown at American exhibitions under that name. The carrier pigeon of the United States is weak on the wing, and kept only for show purposes. It is the homing pigeon which is used for carrying messages and for racing purposes. The homing pigeon is a large, stocky bird, with exceedingly powerful wings, giving it the strength to fly for many miles without stopping. These pigeons fly with wonderful speed, never seeming to have any difficulty in finding their way back to the loft which is home to them.

It is the peculiar characteristic of these birds to invariably return, if it is possible for them to get back. A certain amount of training, though, is necessary to develop this trait. They must be "settled" to use the technical term of pigeon keepers. There is no room for error here, for the bird, once settled, will fly straight to the loft, no matter how far it is from it. The birds are always treated with the greatest kindness, and made to feel that they are sure of finding food and shelter in the loft assigned to them.

For their first four weeks, pigeons do not leave the nests, and up to that time they are cared for by the parent birds. In the young stage, they are called squabs. When they become old enough to fly, they are allowed out of the lofts for a little

while late in the afternoon, that time being chosen because they will not fly far away. A little later, they are carried a short distance from the lofts, and then released, quickly flying home.

From time to time this distance is increased, until it is possible to carry them to a point many miles distant. When races are held, the birds are sometimes put into baskets and entrusted to the care of a baggage man on a train, being released at some specified point.

After the pigeons have returned to their lofts a few times, they will always do so for the rest of their lifetime, unless something happens to greatly disturb them. Lofts were established at many of the military camps in this country, and the heavy firing of the practice guns, would sometimes cause several of the birds to take their frightened departure. In France, though, the pigeons soon became so used to the noise and smoke that they did not falter, when flying over a field where a battle was in progress.

It is customary to use a sort of trap door at the entrance of each loft, this door being arranged so that it can be opened from without, but not from within. Returning pigeons, therefore, can enter, but cannot leave again. This is a necessary precaution, when pigeons are returning from a long-distance flight. Some pigeon keepers have a clock so arranged that it will indicate the hour at which a pigeon enters the loft.

Homers require the same kind of care as that given to any pigeons. They must have a loft which is clean and dry. It is important to buy good foundation stock to start with. It is best to have pedigreed birds. Then one can be a member of the local homing pigeon association, which is worth while, if a boy wants to have really good birds.

Of course, the message which a pigeon carries must be written on very thin paper, for there must be as little weight as possible. In the military service, rice paper is commonly used, but tissue paper may be substituted. It is the common practice to use a little aluminum case, to hold the message; but, in France, it was found that the bit of paper could be carried just as safely when slipped under a rubber band, snapped around a leg of the pigeon. This is the simplest plan for boys to follow, when they wish to exchange messages. It is an easy matter for boys who live several miles apart to communicate with each other, if each has a pigeon loft. Several birds may be taken from one loft to the other, and released, one at a time. It must always be remembered that the pigeons will fly only in one direction, that is, toward home. They will not carry messages to another place, for course, their work as messengers is purely incidental, from their point of view. They simply obey their instinct to return to their home loft, the moment they obtain their liberty. It is for that reason that young birds must always be chosen, if they are to be flown.

To a Redbreast

Little bird, with bosom red,
Welcome to my humble shed.
Courtly domes of high degree,
Have no room for thee or me;
Pride and pleasure's fickle throng
Nothing mind an idle song.
Daily near my table stand,
While I pick my scanty meal.
Doubt not, little though there be,
Well I'll cast a crumb to thee.
But reward if I spy
Pleasure in thy glancing eye;
See thee, when thou'lt eat thy fill,
Plume thy breast, and wipe thy bill.
Come, my feathered friend, again,
Well thou know'st the broken pane.
—Langhorne.

From Kitty, in India, to
Mollie, in England

Dear Mollie:

Dad and I had a lovely trip on a ferry steamer the other day. Whilst the river is our highroad and the launches and dinghies our carriages and carts, the ferry steamers serve us as tram cars and trains. They go panting and puffing up the river, calling at certain jetties. They are always crowded with passengers. Babus (clerks) going to the city offices, coolies carrying baskets of vegetables, old women carrying baskets of coconuts, darzis (tailors) with parcels of clothing; dhoties (washermen) staggering under huge piles of washing, all travel by these boats. The European passengers are few, as only those who have no choice choose such a slow method of traveling. Still, if you are not in a hurry, a ferry steamer trip is sometimes pleasant.

You can travel either first or second class. First class means a seat on a comfortable garden bench in the bows. Second class means standing or squatting, packed tight as sardines in a tin, in the stern. At every stopping place, there is a crowd of passengers waiting to come aboard and a few passengers to alight. Indians take crowding and the discomforts of cheap traveling with a calm indifference. They never seem to feel cross, they never show the least envy of people who travel first. If they feel inclined, they quietly go to sleep, in any position space permits. Everybody has a bundle and most passengers have babies astride their hips or in their arms. The babies rarely roar, like western babies. They stare solemnly, with their big black eyes, and are no trouble to anyone.

On this particular trip, Dad and I were the only white people on board. The best seats were given to us as a matter of course. Indians are very polite. I was the only person of my sex in the first class, save two tiny girls, Indian women of the upper classes don't travel, except in carefully shuttered railway coaches and in closed private carriages. The tiny girls seemed to be on some holiday expedition with their daddy. They were dressed in the gayest of saris. (A sari is a long, straight piece of silk or cotton cloth, draped round the figure to form skirt, blouse and a veil for the head. It is a very graceful dress.) They jingled with jewelry, and their well-oiled, much-scented hair was dragged back into the tightest of knots, and securely skewered with combs. They were studious young persons, and produced a Bengali story-book which they read aloud, speaking through their noses in a high, thin singsong the whole journey.

At one jetty, an old gentleman came aboard, who seemed to be a person of importance. He was smartly dressed in a snow-white dhoti and a tight black coat. (A dhoti is a long, straight piece of cloth, twisted to form loose trousers.) He carried a neat leather bag, from which he took a number of important looking papers, which he read from beginning to end of the trip. As each passenger came aboard, or went ashore, or even took a turn round the boat, he halted behind the old gentleman, and, without a blush or a blink, looked over his shoulder and had a read at his papers. I caught the eye of one or two of these fryng folk, but they returned my gaze quite frankly and quite unashamed. I had just decided that Bengalis didn't mind being seen peeping or prying, when my eye fell upon a young babu who was watching the old gentleman and the shocked Miss Sahib, and enjoying the joke immensely. He looked so

full of fun and good nature that I didn't mind forming a part of his joke a bit. I smiled at him and we laughed together.

I am afraid the funniest thing that happened on the trip will rather shock you. Please take it as an example of coolness and not of cruelty. The boat was rather crowded, and a babu, quite a boy, was sitting at the extreme end of the seat which runs round the side of the boat. It was a rather perilous perch, as there was no back to the seat. Seated next to him, was a fat babu reading a newspaper. The boat gave a lurch and shot the young babu into the river. His fat neighbor glanced up from his newspaper, lifted his eyebrows, and returned to his reading. Whether any of the other passengers saw, I can't say, but no one seemed at all put out, except Dad, who dived straight in after the boy. Instantly, the boat was all a-cow with excitement. The engines stopped, and Dad soon had the boy aboard. I have wondered, since, what went on in the mind of that newspaper-reading babu. He certainly had the most placid disposition I have ever met with. If anyone had told me the story, I might have thought that he hadn't seen the boy fall overboard. But I saw him, and he saw the boy. Talk about keeping cool! You know, Mollie, I call that carrying "minding one's own business" to extremes.

Getting a Name

(Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

The school of little silverfish slowly faded away, singing, waving their fins and rising every now and then to bow to the little Goldfish, leaving him a most astonished and interested spectator of their performance. Fainter and fainter their music grew, the voices singing to their own scales:

"We fish live in the water,
We swim all round about;
We flap our tails
And sing our scales
Without once being out—"

"I wonder what made all those fish stand on their tails and salute me like that? A most extraordinary proceeding," he soliloquized. "They actually acted as if I were very important, some one entirely different from other fish, when, of course, there must be some other way to explain it, if I only knew—Hello!"

Just as the little Goldfish made this exclamation, he had risen to the top of the water and had been saluted in the most grave and dignified manner by a group of sailors, who not only steer their own craft, but have it as part of themselves as well.

They paddled swiftly with their hind legs, to keep their balance, and, swinging back and forth in the water, in a series of dignified bobbings, which reminded one of the Small Mandarin of far Cathay, they bowed and bowed to the little Goldfish. (The Mandarin of far Cathay is another story to come.)

"This is an unexpected happiness," the leader said to the little Goldfish, in the most polite manner.

"It couldn't be," the little Goldfish started to say.

"It is," the leader explained earnestly.

"What?" questioned the little Goldfish, just as earnestly.

"Happiness," promptly answered the leader of the sailors.

"Then it can't be unexpected—if it is," the little Goldfish said in a questioning way.

Just at this point, the water boatmen commenced to sing one of their own chants, as they paddled quickly backward, with many bobbings in salutation to the little Goldfish, who was so taken up with their remarks that he did not think to answer, or ask why they were all saluting him.

"Boatmen row, boatmen row.
Up the stream and down below—
Heave ho! Heave ho!
We paddle up, we paddle down.
And as we go—as we go—
We sing the song the boatmen know:
Heave ho! Heave ho!
Water boatmen race and swim,
And as they go—as they go—
Around them bear a flashing rim:
Heave ho! Heave ho!"

As the last "Heave ho!" sounded, the water boatmen were some distance off, and were evidently so engaged in their own occupations that the little Goldfish thought that he would wait until some one came along who would be able to tell him the reason of the strange salutations he had been receiving. So he once more started to swim around in his new home, with a certain sense that all things would be made plain to him, if he would wait.

He had not gone very far, when presently, coasting over the shallow water to the bank, he came to a lovely open place. Here two or three steps of stone came down into the water. Close to the side of the lowest step were some water weeds, and comfortably swinging upside down on one of these was a gorgeous-looking personage. He had a long and flattened body, a narrow, frozlike head, very finely molded, a long tail and four legs that terminated in the daintiest little five-fingered paws imaginable. Down the middle of his back there ran a beautiful wavy crest made of a number of points, which finished in tiny ones at the end of his tail. The points of the crest were colored in the loveliest colors, in rosy red, pale green, dull olive and amber brown, with here and there a faint touch of blue. His body, pale underneath, showed the same splendid colors in varied markings and notations.

His eyes, jewel like and liquid, looked kindly upon the little Goldfish, as he swam up to him, and bowed by waving his fins and curving his slender body gracefully.

"This is a lovely place, friend," he said by way of greeting.

"It is," the other answered emphatically, swinging himself right side up

on the top of the water weed; and, rising on his hind legs, he put one paw on his stomach, and extended the other with old-fashioned courtesy, making a fine bow.

"You bow just like a friend of mine," the little Goldfish said to him.

"Do I, indeed?" the stranger answered, while his cheerful mouth broadened into a satisfied grin.

"That is it: in deed."

"In deed?" Here he scratched his head with his paw, as if considering the words.

"There! You do that just like Spraddles, too."

"Spraddles! Why, Spraddles is a first cousin of mine," the stranger said, eagerly. "Do you know him, Your Highness?"

At this word, the little Goldfish looked all around, to see if there was anyone else present, but he saw no one beside himself and this friendly stranger.

"Whom do you mean by that name?" he asked, with such a sense of strangeness that he almost overlooked the pleasant news about his friend Spraddles.

"Your honorable self, sir," responded the Triton, for that is what this fine fellow's name really was, and whose family is related to the toads and frogs.

"But, I am not a king. I am only a little Goldfish."

"King, for all that," replied the Triton.

"Why?" breathlessly asked the little Goldfish.

"Here's a funny fellow," the Triton said to himself. "A King Goldfish and does not know it."

While he was thinking this, the little Goldfish was watching him most earnestly.

"Has no one ever told you that you are one? Or have you not seen your lovely tail and fins? You surely cannot have done so, or you would know that their trailing splendor belongs only to the family of the King Goldfish."

"Can it be?" the little Goldfish bubbled in his excitement.

"You are," emphatically responded the Triton.

"And R stands for right," the little Goldfish added, happily.

"Because it is," the Triton answered, just like Spraddles.

"Now I know why I came to the Golden Pool," the little Goldfish said. "It was to get my name, and the promise," and he darted away, making a great sweeping circle in the water, flashing his beautiful long tail and golden fins, so that they shone like burnished red gold.

"I don't wonder you feel that way," the Triton said to him, as the little Goldfish circled about in front of him. "But it does seem surprising that you did not know your own name."

"There were some friends, whom I met a little while since, who were silly, very strangely that I was puzzled. I wanted to ask them why they saluted me, as I could not understand the reason."

"How was that?"

"Why, you have just told me."

"What?"

"The reason."

"Why?"

"I said why."

"What did they do?"

"First, there were ever so many friends that I met after the tadpoles left the Golden Pool. They were silverfish. A school of them, out for their usual exercise, singing to their scales, and they one and all saluted me."

"Naturally?"

"Oh, quite! On their tails. I was very glad to see them, you may be sure, and was just going to talk to them when they left me, saluting all the while."

"Of course," the Triton commented. "They supposed I knew myself," the little Goldfish said to the Triton, in vindication of the little silverfish.

"And you didn't?"

"Well, it is not so easy to know—"

"No. It is the easiest," said a familiar, friendly voice, and Spraddles appeared around the fern head, behind the Triton, looking as pleased as Punch.

"Oh, Spraddles!" joyfully exclaimed the little Goldfish, at the sight of this welcome friend; and he said it as if he were no little fish in particular. "How good of you to come now."

"Of course, I came now. Couldn't come otherwise. You did get your wish, little fish—beg pardon—Your Highness."

"Yes, indeed—" the little King Goldfish started to say.

"In very deed," continued Spraddles. "First in, then out," the Triton added.

"Just like the little tadpoles, too," the little King Goldfish continued, and he made the most beautiful bubbles in the water out of sheer gratitude, as he circled about with his lovely fins and tail sweeping in graceful, flashing curves upon the water.

Just at this moment, a song of unusual sweetness seemed to come out of the air and drop on the water, as if it were a wonderful sounding-board, made especially to send back the beauty of music from:

SONG OF THE AIR

In and out and over,
Up and living, too—
Every lither creature
Carries love for you.
End of the Eleventh Adventure.

Magic Lanterns

The first reference to a magic lantern is generally believed to be that made by one Athanasius Kircher, in his book published in 1646. In 1665, a "learned Dane" exhibited such a lantern, which was doubtless much like the modern one. The first magic lanterns were made in England, by Philip Carpenter, in 1808, but it is much more recently than that that the lantern has been sufficiently improved to be such a valuable help to teachers, in the classroom.

THE HOME FORUM

Pinkings and Patchings

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of glory, which all my symptomatic edicts could not restrain. How well I covered I fancied my lectures against pride had conquered the vanity of my daughters, yet I still found them secretly attached to all their former finery; they still loved laces, ribbons, bugles, and catgut; my wife herself retained a passion for her crimson paduasoy, because I formerly happened to say it became her.

The first Sunday, in particular, their behavior served to mortify me. I had desired my girls the preceding night to be dressed early the next day; for I always loved to be at church a good while before the rest of the congregation. They punctually obeyed my directions; but when we were to assemble in the morning at breakfast, down came my wife and daughters dressed out in all their former splendor; their hair plastered up with pomatum, their faces patched to taste, their trunks bundled up in a heap behind, and rustling at every motion. I could not help smiling at their vanity, particularly that of my wife, from whom I expected more discretion. In this exigence, therefore, my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach. The girls were amazed at the command; but I repeated it with more solemnity than before. "Rushly, my dear, you just cried my wife, 'we can walk to perfectly well; we want no coach to carry us now.'—You mistake, child," returned I, "we want a coach; for if we walk to church in this trim, the very children in the parish will look after us." "Indeed," replied my wife, "I always imagined that my Charles was fond of seeing his children neat and handsome about him."—You may be as neat as you please," interrupted I, "and I shall love you the better for it; but all this is not neatness, but finery. These rustlings, and pinkings, and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbors. No, my children," continued I, more gravely, "those gowns may be altered into something of a plainer cut; for finery is very unbecoming in us who want the means of decency. I do not know whether such flouncing and shrouding is becoming even to the rich; if we consider, upon a moderate calculation, that the nakedness of the indigent world might be clothed from the trimmings of the vain."

This remonstrance had the proper effect. They went with great composure, that very instant, to change their dress; and the next day I had the satisfaction of finding my daughters, at their own request, employed in cutting up their trunks into Sunday waistcoats for Dick and Bill, the two little ones, and what was still more satisfactory, the gowns seemed improved by this curtailing.—"From 'The Year of Wakedness.'"

"The Truth-cure"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is "the Truth-cure." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 237), we find this injunction: "Children should be taught the Truth-cure, Christian Science, among their first lessons, and kept from discussing or entertaining theories or thoughts about sickness." Truth contains the elements of power, and Christ Jesus said, "The truth shall make you free." Christian Scientists, therefore, look to Truth for the healing of disease as well as for freedom from all other forms of discord and limitation.

It is sometimes said, however, by critics of Christian Science, that in so far as this Science heals, it does so by a lie, and not by the truth; that the means used amount to mere mental suggestion, quite regardless of what is true. It is even claimed that Christian Science tends to make people untruthful, in that it denies the reality of what apparently exists, and this, it is argued, must cultivate the habit of untruthfulness. Now all this is the same kind of criticism that was made of Christ Jesus, centuries ago, when the Pharisees said that he cast out devils by the power of Beelzebub, the prince of devils. Jesus showed the foolishness of this criticism by declaring that a house divided against itself could not stand. If Christian Science cured disease by telling a lie about it, this would be indeed a house divided against itself, and the result would be "confusion worse confounded"; but such is not the case. Christian Science is not a lie-cure but the Truth-cure. It cures disease, not by telling a lie about it, but by telling the truth about it. The truth about disease is that it is itself only a lie; a lie about God and man. The truth is that God, Spirit, is the Father-Mother of man, and man is in reality the child of God, created in His image and likeness; therefore man could not be really diseased or sinful, but must be spiritual and perfect. The lie about man is the negative suggestion, coming to mortals as it came in the form of a talking serpent to Adam and Eve in the garden, saying that man is not wholly spiritual and perfect, but is, in part at least, sinful and subject to disease and death, and that to know man fully one must taste the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. This lie, listened to and accepted and tasted, seems more and more real, until mortals are entangled and bound by it, and in it all human life has their origin. It is all, however, only a lie, and the cure for it is not another lie, but Truth, and Christian Science is simply telling the truth about it.

Christian Science does not ignore the appearance of sin, disease, and death, but knows the scientific truth about them, and this is far from being untruthful or conducing to untruthfulness. The test of all scientific thought is in the ability to discern truth, regardless of appearance. Two men were walking near the sea-shore and one remarked on the roar of the sea which could be distinctly heard in the distance. The second man replied that there was no roar of the sea; it was only an idea in mind. The first one turned in surprise and said, "I don't understand why you say that, for it is not the truth. The roar is there, for I distinctly hear it." His companion replied, "Physical science shows that what appears to be a roar is an impression made by air vibration upon the ear drum and conveyed to the mind, and is wholly an idea in mind. You can obtain the same impression by holding a large shell to the ear, and certainly there is no roar in the shell." After a moment's thought the first man said, "You are right; you spoke from knowledge, not from appearance. How easily we are deceived by what appears to be."

Christian Science does not ignore the appearance of disease, but knows that it is only appearance, not reality. An erroneous thought of mortal mind, not the truth of divine Mind, and that the clear understanding and declaration of Truth changes the appearance and heals the disease. It is Truth alone that cures. At a recent meeting of prominent medical men from all parts of the United States, the commissioner of health of a large city said, as reported by the press: "It is our duty to keep people free from fear. Let them wear a rabbit's foot on a watch chain if they want." This is the method of the lie-cure, not the Truth-cure; and all other forms of mesmerism, hypnotism, animal magnetism, are the same. This method is not honest and cannot permanently succeed. All material means and methods of healing, including drugs and manipulation, are only varying forms of the lie-cure. They assume that man is really diseased and they attempt to cure him by those means and methods which, if it is more and more freely admitted, have no power in themselves but seek to make an impression on the mind of the patient. They are all methods of mental suggestion, seeking to effect a change in a man's condition through a suggestion, regardless of whether the suggestion is truthful or not. And so these methods must fail, and it is fall; and if they seem to succeed at times in destroying one lie they only bind the victim to a stronger lie, from which he must sooner or later struggle to freedom through Truth.

Christ Jesus said to the paralytic, "Thy sins be forgiven thee." Sin and disease are one and the same thing, for they are both lies about God's children; they are both of the devil, who, as Jesus said, is a liar and the father of lies. And so when the people ques-

tioned the power of Jesus to forgive sin, he said, "Whether it is easier, to say, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' or to say, 'Arise and walk?' Then he proved that sin and sickness are both lies about man and are healed by Truth, for he healed the paralytic with a word.

And so Christian Science, putting aside all lies about God and man, says to the sick and the sinning in the words of its Discoverer, Mrs. Eddy ("Science and Health," pp. 390-391): "Rise in the conscious strength of the spirit of Truth to overthrow the plea of mortal mind, *alias* matter, arrayed against the supremacy of Spirit. Blot out the images of mortal thought and its beliefs in sickness and sin. Then, when thou art delivered to the judgment of Truth, Christ, the judge will say, 'Thou art whole!'"

The Wellfleet Oysterman

Having walked about eight miles since we struck the beach, and passed the boundary between Wellfleet and Truro, a stone post in the sand—for even this sand comes under the jurisdiction of one town and another—we turned inland over barren hills and valleys, whither the sea, for some reason, did not follow us, and, tracing up a hollow, discovered two or three sober-looking houses within half a mile, uncommonly near the eastern coast. Their garrets were apparently so full of chambers that their roofs could hardly lie down straight, and we did not doubt that there was room enough for us there. Houses near the sea are generally low and broad. These were a story and a half high; but if you merely counted the windows in their gable ends, you would think that there were many stories more, or, at any rate, that the half story was the only one thought worthy of being illustrated. The great number of windows in the ends of the houses, and their irregularity in size and position, here and elsewhere on the Cape, struck us agreeably—as if each of the various occupants who had their cubanilla behind had punched a hole where his necessities required it, and according to his size and stature, without regard to outside effect. There were windows for the grown folks and windows for the children—three or four apiece; as a certain man had a large hole cut in his barn door for the cat and a smaller one for the kitten. We knocked at the door of the first house but its inhabitants were all gone away. In the meanwhile we saw the inhabitants of the next one looking out of the window at us, and before we reached it an old woman came out and fastened the door of her bulkhead, and went in again. Nevertheless we did not hesitate to knock at her door, when a grizzled looking man appeared.

He asked us, at first, suspiciously, where we were from and what our business was; to which we returned plain answers.

"How far is Concord from Boston?" he inquired.

"Twenty miles by railroad,"

"Twenty miles by railroad," he repeated.

"Didn't you ever hear of Concord?"

"Didn't I ever hear of Concord?"

Why, I heard guns fire at the battle of Bunker Hill. . . . I was 14 years old at the time of Concord Fight—and where were you then?"

We were obliged to confess that we were not in the fight.

"Well, walk in, we'll leave it to the women," said he. . . .

"Now, I am going to ask you a question," said the old man, "and I don't know as you can tell me; but you are a learned man, and I never had any learning, only what I got by nature." It was in vain that we reminded him that he could quote Josephus to our confusion.—"I've thought if I ever met a learned man I should like to ask him this question. Can you tell me how 'Axy' is spelt, and what it means?" says he; "there's a girl over here is named 'Axy.' Now what is it? What does it mean? Is it Scripture? I've read my Bible twenty-five years over and over, and I never came across it."

"Did you read it twenty-five times for this object?" I asked.

"Well, how is it spelt? Wife, how is it spelt?"

She said, "It is in the Bible; I've seen it."

"Well, how do you spell it?"

"I don't know. A c h, a c h, s e h, a c h, A c h e h."

"Does that spell Axy? Well, do you know what it means?" asked he, turning to me.

"No, I replied, 'I never heard the sound before.'"

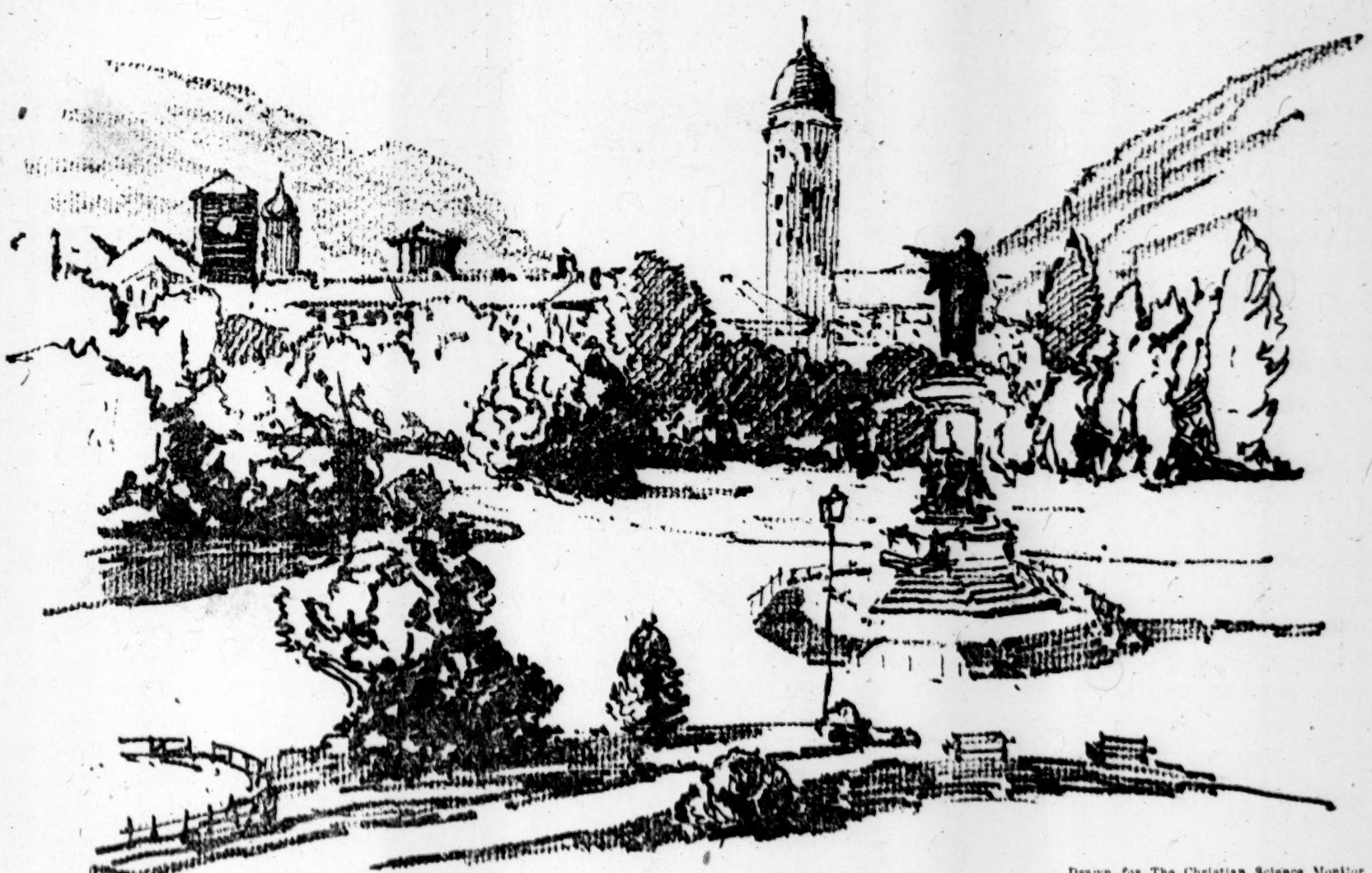
"There was a schoolmaster down here once, and they asked him what it meant, and he said it had no more meaning than a beanpole."

I told him that I held the same opinion with the schoolmaster.—Thorau.

From "The Forest of Wild Thyme"

Then we saw that the tunes of the world were one; And the meter that guided the rhythmic sun Was at one, like the ebb and flow of the sea. With the tunes that we learned at our mother's knee; The beat of the horse-hoofs that carried us down; To see the fine lady of Banbury Town; And so, by the rhymes that we knew, we could tell Without knowing the others—that all was well.

—Alfred Noyes.



Dante's Statue at Trent

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Great Poet and the Trentino

The great statue of Dante which stands in the piazza called by the poet's name has always looked very much at home in Trent, for in spite of the outward show of Austrian rule, lately visible in the ancient city, landscape, people, and buildings have always borne an unmistakably Italian stamp. The Piazza Dante is a pleasant spot, with its shrubs and bushes, its background of ancient buildings, and its encircling hills. Tradition, firmly believed in the Trentino at any rate, runs that Dante visited the district in person, and his allusions to Trent and the Adige and some of the neighboring scenery certainly read like the writing of some one to whom the scenes of which he was discoursing were familiar. It may well have been that Dante visited the very spot on which Cesare Zucchi's statue of him now stands. He would not have had so very far to come to reach Trent, in the days when he was the guest of the Scala family at Verona.

To a good many people the name of Trent has been chiefly familiar as the place in which the famous couplets were held, though of late years it has been pretty well known in another connection, that of one of the principal Italian cities which still remained in Austrian hands. Travelers over the Brenner Pass find it a pleasant pastime to watch the gradual change which takes place in the names of the stations, the look of the people and of the country, and the style of the buildings, as the train runs down toward Italy and leaves the Austrian Tyrol behind it.

Trent is well over the dividing line at which the alteration may be said to take place, and the ancient city has always retained its thoroughly Italian atmosphere. The capital of the Trentino is rich in ancient buildings and fine ones at that. It possesses some interesting old palaces, and that word is understood in Italy, and the great pile of the picturesquely named castle of Buon Consiglio, once the home of the prince-bishops of Trent, still remains, although it is short of much of its former glory. The cathedral is Romanesque in its style of architecture, and it has the lions on either side of its doorway which are so characteristic of many northern Italian churches. Attractive and quaint beasts these lions generally are, too, wherever they are found, and many travelers besides Tennyson retain affectionate recollections of the "porch pillars on the floor resting," as well as of the "solemn old colonnaded aisles."

A Preface by Gogol

"Reader, whoever or whosoever you be, and whatsoever be your station—whether that of a member of the higher ranks of society or that of a member of the plainer walks of life—I beg of you, if my book shall fall into your hands, to extend to me your assistance." Gogol writes in his preface to the second edition of his famous novel, "Dead Souls."

"Carelessness, inexperience, and lack of time have led to my perpetrating numerous errors and inaccuracies of detail; with the result that in every line of the book there is something which calls for correction. For these reasons I beg of you, my reader, to act also as my corrector. Do not despise the task, for, however superior be your education, and however lofty your station, and however insignificant, in your eyes, my book, and however trifling the apparent labor of correcting and commenting upon that book, I implore you to do as I have said. And you, too, O reader of lowly education and simple status, I beseech you not to look upon yourself as too ignorant to be able in some fashion, however small, to help me. Every man who has lived in the world and mixed with his fellow men will have remarked something which has remained hidden from the eyes of others; and therefore I beg of you not to deprive me of your comments, seeing that it cannot be that, should you read my book with attention, you will have nothing to say at some point therein. For example, how excellent it would be if some reader who is sufficiently rich in experience and the knowledge of life to be acquainted with the sort of characters which I have described herein would annotate in detail the book, without missing a single page, and undertake to read it precisely as though, laying pen and paper before him, he were first to peruse a few pages of the work, and then recall his own life, and the lives of folk with whom he has come in contact, and everything which he has seen with his own eyes or has heard of from others, and to proceed to annotate, in so far as may tally with his own experience or otherwise, what is set forth in the book, and to jot down the whole exactly as it stands pictured in his memory, and, lastly, to send me the jotings as they may issue from his pen, and to continue so doing until he has covered the entire work! Yes, he would indeed do me a vital service! Of style or beauty of expression he would need to take no account, for the value of a book lies in its truth and its actuality rather than in its wording. Nor would he need to consider my feelings if at any point he should feel minded to blame or to upbraid me, or to demonstrate the harm rather than the good which has been done through any lack of thought or verisimilitude of which I have been guilty. In short, for anything and for everything in the way of criticism I should be thankful."

The Champion Friend of His Time

"I have always wondered at the neglect meted out to John Forster. It is said that he is known to the present generation only as the friend of Dickens, and I believe it is true. It is something to be sure of immortality, as the friend of such a man as Dickens, but quite apart from that Forster was a very remarkable man who does not deserve the neglect that he suffers. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that no man exercised a greater influence upon Victorian literature than this self-made man, who established himself as one of the ablest editors of his time, one of the most authoritative and constructive dramatic, art, and literary critics, and, above all, as the trusted friend, confidant and adviser of practically every writer of his time that mattered. Indeed," J. W. T. Ley writes (1918), in "The Dickens Circle," "Forster was a greater man than his generation imagined. It cannot be said of him, as it was said by Johnson of Goldsmith: 'Sir, he was a great man, a very great man'; but we do him an injustice when we regard him just as the friend of Dickens, only that and nothing more. I am not, of course, intending to belittle his claim on that score; what I do want to insist upon is that if Forster had never met Dickens he would still have had strong claims upon our grateful remembrance. He was very nearly a great man, for certain. A little more play of fancy, a little less of the Podenappian self-complacency, and he would have been one of our greatest biographers. As it is, he wrote some biographies that we could not afford to lose. He did not produce one truly great work, but he cannot be denied a place in the front rank of second-class biographers, even if his 'Life of Dickens' does not (I am inclined to think it does) place him in the rear rank of first-class biographers. Add to the fact, the tremendous influence he wielded both as editor of the Examiner and as the intimate friend of practically every

contemporary writer of any pretensions at all, and we may reasonably echo Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's expression of surprise at the fact that Forster has never been included in any series of biographies of leading writers.

"In this sense Forster's friendship with Dickens has counted rather to his disadvantage. Dickens was a man of overwhelming and fascinating personality, and he has been allowed to overshadow Forster, without whose staunch friendship, loyal service in business and family affairs, and reliable advice in literary matters, he might not have been the man he was. For it was advantageous to Dickens, very often that the staid, level-headed, splendidly loyal John Forster was inevitably at hand to sit upon his coat tails, as it were, whenever necessary. By the present generation Forster is too lightly dismissed as 'the friend of Dickens.' He would be proud to be remembered in that capacity, of course, but we are unjust to him when we think only of that. His editorship of the Examiner, and his indispensable books prove the justice of a too scant dismissal of him as 'Dickens' Boswell.' Boswell was little more than tolerated by Burke and Reynolds and Hawkins and others because he was the friend of their common friend, Johnson. Forster was loved and trusted by Dickens' friends, or most of them, as he was by Dickens himself. If he had no other claim to a niche in the Temple of Fame he still has this one: that he was the champion friend of his time. He was a friend of Lamb's, and Elia penned many delightful letters to him. He was the friend of Browning, the friend of Lytton; Carlyle loved him, and turned to him as he turned to nobody else save Froude; he was loved by Macready; he was the friend of Almsworth, of Tennyson, of Landor, of Leigh Hunt, of Procter, of Gladstone—of almost everybody that mattered. On Forster's friendships, Mr. Richard Renton's book published a few years ago, is a positive revelation. The author points out this very noteworthy fact: that, with one exception, all Forster's friendships were lasting friendships. The exception was the greatest of all—save the Dickens friendship—namely, that with Browning, the quarrel with whom was the most lamentable incident in Forster's life. . . . Carlyle—to whom Forster was 'Fuz'—knew the value of this remarkable man."

"But it is truly extraordinary how famous men of his time relied upon Forster, and turned to him unhesitatingly, confident in his sound sense and level-headedness. And note how he helped and encouraged young men who were striving to make their way, and merited assistance. Henry Morley says: 'The best actors, painters, poets, novelists, historians of his time were all his friends. They found constantly in the Examiner a definite appreciation of their work; prompt, hearty and just appreciation, as distinguished from vague praise or commonplace of reviewing. When afterward they met their critic, came under the influence of his strong sympathy with all that was best in their aims, felt the sincerity of his nature, and learnt to rely on the soundness of his judgment, they were drawn inevitably into friendship. . . . There was not a young man of letters laboring for recognition and deserving it who could not find his way to the grasp of John Forster's strong hand, be encouraged by his ready smile, and helped by his sound counsel. He was intolerant of work with an unworthy aim, and quickened in all his friends 'the noble appetite for what is best,' that showed itself not only in his public writing, but also gave worth to his familiar conversation."

To Be Overcome

The longing for ignoble things: The strife for triumph more than truth; . . . All these must first be trampled down Beneath our feet, if we would gain In the bright fields of fair renown The right of eminent domain.

—Keble.

The Cock's Clear Voice

The cock's clear voice into the clearer air Where westward far I roam, Mounts with a thrill of hope, Falls with a sigh of home.

A rural sentry, he from farm and field The coming morn describes, And mankind's bugler, wakes The camp of enterprise.

He sings the morn upon the westward hills Strange and remote and wild; He sings it in the land Where once I was a child. . . .

Fife, fife, into the golden air, O bird, And sing the morning in; For the old days are past And new days begin. —Robert Louis Stevenson ("New Poems and Variant Readings," 1918).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper 4.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition) 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper) 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper) 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French \$1.50
Cloth \$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition 3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German \$1.50
Cloth \$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition 3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it, or not credited to it, in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., as Second-class matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PERMANENT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.00
Three Months, \$0.50 One Month, \$0.25
Single copies, 1 cent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is an aid in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE RECEIPT FOR REMITTANCE
In North America: 1 cent
In Europe: 1 cent
In Asia: 1 cent
In Africa: 1 cent
In Australia: 1 cent
In New Zealand: 1 cent
In South America: 1 cent
In the West Indies: 1 cent
In the East Indies: 1 cent
In the Pacific Islands: 1 cent
In the South Seas: 1 cent
In the Arctic Regions: 1 cent
In the Antarctic Regions: 1 cent

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

European: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
Washington: 221 E. Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
Eastern: 21 East 40th Street, New York.
Southern: 105 Canally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
Western: Suite 1215 Pacific Co. Building, Chicago.
Pacific Coast: 1109 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
Canadian: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
Alaskan: 340 Clinton Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City: 21 East 40th St.
Chicago: 1111 Franklin Ave. Bldg.
San Francisco: 1109 First National Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles: 1111 Spring Bldg.
Seattle: 1111 Spring Bldg.
London: Ambler House.
Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including
The Christian Science Journal
The Christian Science Sentinel
The Christian Science Herald
The Christian Science Review
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1919

EDITORIALS

Sinn Fein and the Rest

IF THERE ever has been a time in the history of Ireland when the dictate of wisdom, indeed of necessity, has been to "wait and see," it is surely the present time. Although to those who knew Ireland, who knew the progress which Sinn Fein was making throughout the country and the fascination of its appeal, the results of the recent election occasioned no great surprise, yet this anticipation of the result helped but little to the gauging of the political situation which would follow. With the old Nationalist Party practically obliterated; with the Home Rule idea, preached by Isaac Butt, fathered by Charles Stewart Parnell, and carried through to the very gates of accomplishment by John Redmond, swept out of the political field, as far as the elected representatives of the Irish people are concerned; and with the great majority of these representatives pledged to a policy entirely inconsistent with the integrity of the British Empire as at present constituted, the utmost that can be done with profit is to make sure of understanding the main factors in the coming struggle, and, for the rest, to wait and see.

These main factors are three in number: the Sinn Feiners, the Ulster Unionists, and that, as yet, quite uncertain quantity, the "Middle Party" of moderate men for which Sir Horace Plunkett claims existence, and for which he is now seeking support. As to the Sinn Feiners, they have done what they said they would do. They have swept the country. At any rate, they have swept the South and West, and they will return, or rather will abstain from returning, to Westminster, a compact body seventy-two strong. They have never made any secret of their intentions, and they do not make any secret of them today. They aim at complete separation from the United Kingdom and from the British Empire, and they claim the right to elevate Ireland to the position of a sovereign state, under the title of the Irish Republic.

The original claim of Sinn Fein, it is true, did not go so far as this. When first it emerged with a definite political platform in 1904, it claimed only the restoration of "the constitution of 1783, the government of Ireland by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland." Nevertheless, the whole trend of the "Irish-Ireland Movement," from which the Sinn Fein movement sprang, was essentially separatist. When it began to take shape, in the early '90s, its watchword was the necessity for de-Anglicizing Ireland. It centered itself round a revival of the Irish language, whilst the aim at every turn was the elimination of everything English, or suggestive of English ways or habits of thought. If one strove to be Irish in speech, one should also strive to wear clothes of Irish manufacture. If one aimed at conserving the Irish language, one should also aim at conserving Irish games and dances. So the idea spread until 1903, when Arthur Griffith published, in the United Irishman, his historical tract entitled "The Resurrection of Hungary." The point of this tract was that by the adoption of Francis Deák's advice of passive resistance to Austria; by the refusal of the Hungarians to recognize anything Austrian; by their steady determination to develop their own local authority and by their insistence on their own constitution they finally forced Austria to recognize their national claims.

The adoption of this policy for Ireland was the only road to success, according to Arthur Griffith. Irishmen attending Westminster were recognizing the Act of Union. The first thing to be done was to secure their withdrawal. Ireland had her local councils, and, as he saw the matter, she should strive to govern herself by a general delegation from them. This would be a setting up of a provisional government. Nationalists should, in his view, resort to arbitration courts and not to law courts established by British authority. Agricultural co-operation should be developed so that Ireland might become independent economically. In brief, the policy was "Ireland for the Irish, with every nationalist working for national protection," and, in 1904, this policy came to be designated by the Gaelic phrase Sinn Fein, or "Ourselves Alone."

During the years that followed, although maintaining the futility of ordinary political means, Sinn Fein was willing to accept all it could get, and the Home Rule movement had its general support. The story of the two and a half years' struggle, between the relaunching of the Home Rule measure in 1912 and the outbreak of the war in 1914, calls for no retelling. There was on the one side the utter, implacable opposition of Ulster; the whole province up in arms; the first Ulster Day; the thousands and tens of thousands marching up Royal Avenue, Belfast, from early morning to late at night, to sign the Covenant; the same in every city and village throughout the province; the formation of the Ulster Volunteers; the drilling and reviewing; the importation of arms; the almost comic bewilderment of the government, and indeed of every one else, as to how the matter should be dealt with. And then, on the other side, in the South and West, there is the story of the counter-measures; the Irish Volunteers; the citizen army; the doubt, ever recurring, as to their real aim and object; the struggle for control by the Nationalists; the growing strength of the separatist element; the gun-running incident at Howth; the imminence of a crisis, and the apparent end to it all by the outbreak of the war.

For Sinn Fein, however, the outbreak of the war was the end of nothing, but only the inauguration of a situation much nearer to its desires. Two years later, after the tragic rebellion of Easter, 1916, when one of Dublin's finest streets lay in ruins and the short-lived Irish Republic had come to an end, Sinn Fein stood out quite openly for what it was. Since then it has made no attempt at concealment. In spite of all the efforts of the convention in the following year, Sinn Fein went on

"sweeping the country," whilst Ulster looked on with a sardonic grimace which had "I told you so," written all over it.

At the Irish Convention of 1917, Sir Horace Plunkett was the very epitome of the moderate man, standing between the old Nationalists, on the one hand, and the Ulster Unionists on the other. Sir Horace Plunkett, today, still claims to be the moderate man, but on the one side he has an Ulster more than ever "gotten to its tents," and, on the other, the Sinn Fein of De Valera and Count Plunkett.

Thus are the parties now aligned. There is little that can be said with certainty save this, and this can be said with the utmost certainty. The struggle between Ulster and the rest of Ireland is a religious struggle. However much this may be denied or discounted, it is, nevertheless, that first, last, and always. When, therefore, Count Plunkett, bearing a Roman Catholic title, speaks of the Pope as his father; declares he would gladly welcome him if he came to Ireland; asserts that the watchword of Sinn Fein is "Faith and Fatherland"; and insists that there is no antagonism between Ireland and Germany, the views of the Ulster Unionists as they look back, with an almost fierce reverence, upon all that they and their forefathers have stood and fought for, from the days of Derry, Anghrim and the Boyne to the present day, need no description.

And yet, in spite of all this, in spite of the apparent completeness of the impasse, the situation, as recently pointed out in the cable dispatches to this paper from London, leaves those Irishmen who know Ireland best quite imperturbable. When The Skibbereen Eagle of grateful memory, many years ago, began one of its leading articles, on a famous occasion, with the portentous words, "As we have repeatedly warned the Tzar," it never suspected that it was doing anything unusual; neither indeed was it. And yet, in that one sentence, there stood revealed for all who had eyes to see, the true inwardness of the Irishman of the South and West "in politics": the "grahnd world," the baffling joy of make-believe, the fierce delight of "the talk there is to it."

Food Situation in Europe

THE statement made, a few days ago, by Mr. G. H. Roberts, the new British Food Controller, concerning the food situation in Europe and the steps being taken to meet it, is worthy of the most careful attention, not only, of course, in the United Kingdom, but in all the associated countries of the great alliance. It cannot be too often insisted that the winning of the war has not done away with the call for a continued self-sacrifice in many directions. Reconstruction, if it is to be thorough and permanent, demands genuine devotion, but, even before reconstruction can be successfully undertaken, there must be a determined effort to meet, as quickly as possible, the pressing necessities of literally millions of people in Europe. As President Wilson stated in his recent message to Congress, "Extended investigation and consideration of the food situation in certain parts of Europe disclose that especially urban populations, in certain areas, are not only facing absolute starvation during the winter, but that many of these people are unable to find immediate resources with which to purchase their food." Mr. Wilson has grasped the gravity and urgency of the need, and it is the same with most people who go to Europe and come in actual contact with the situation there.

In the midst of plenty it is difficult to realize the extraordinary state of destitution to which large areas in Europe are reduced. And it is for this reason that the simple relation of facts contained in Mr. Roberts' statement is so valuable. As Mr. Roberts explained, during the war famine was kept away from the borders of the European Allies largely owing to British organization, initiative, and self-sacrifice, with the assistance and co-operation of the United States. Great Britain imposed upon herself a rationing system more drastic and complete than was applied in any other allied country, in order that she might meet the ever-increasing calls upon her tonnage caused by the need of her allies for munitions, clothing, coal, food, and raw materials of every kind. These needs still continue, whilst Great Britain still continues to impose upon herself, to a very large extent, the restrictions of war times, and is energetically taking her share, through the Supreme Inter-Allied Council of Supply and Relief, in meeting the pressing needs of her neighbors. Great Britain is, in fact, recognizing what all the Allies need to recognize to the full, that the problem of food control is very much an international problem, and that it is of the utmost importance that it should be given a foremost place in the concern of the nations.

One of the most pressing needs in the work of reconstruction is the obtaining of a just sense of proportion as to the importance of various demands as they arise. No doubt the industrial situation in the United States must needs be cared for, but suitable action in that respect should not prevent the extension of a helping hand to hard-pressed Europeans. This question of supplying the needs of Europe at the earliest possible moment is one of first importance. There should enter into it no spirit of parsimony, and the fact should be fully recognized that any expenditure undertaken at the present moment would be, in the words of President Wilson, in his recent message to Congress, "a mere pittance compared to the results that will be obtained from it."

Will the President Tour the Country?

THE impression appears to be gaining strength at home and abroad that, upon returning to his own country, President Wilson may undertake a speaking tour of the United States, with the purpose of acquainting his fellow countrymen with the status of the proposal for a League of Nations, as revealed to him by personal association with the leading men of Europe and by the proceedings of the Peace Conference. By the time of his departure from France, it is quite probable, sufficient progress will have been made in developing and defining the policies of the principal countries to enable him to point out wherein these policies are in agreement or divergent, and to explain what differences, if any, exist among the repre-

sentatives of the victorious Powers, and how such possible differences can best be removed or reconciled.

The reasonableness of the report that President Wilson contemplates such a tour may be found in the fact that the step, if taken, will conform to one of the most notable of his characteristics. Whenever in the past he has arrived at the point of making a vital decision, he has gone to the people with his problem. It is his consistent custom to sound public opinion and to direct rather than attempt to mold it. His tremendous strength as an exponent of American sentiment is due to his fixed habit of discovering, before proceeding on any extraordinary departure from tradition, how far the people are willing to go with him. It is easily conceivable that he has, at this moment, a matured plan of action with relation to the manner in which permanent peace can be obtained for and secured to the world; that this plan of action is, in the main, agreeable to Great Britain, France, and Italy; that, in his belief, unless the situation in all its phases were better understood in the United States than it is at the present time, there might be at home some protest against the method and manner of settlement which he proposes, or with which he is in sympathy, and that, in order that his countrymen shall not be left in ignorance or doubt, it will be the wise thing for him to talk to them, and to take counsel with them, about it.

In this connection, it seems to be already arranged that the President will begin his tour in Boston, Massachusetts; that his trip will extend through the Middle West, down the Mississippi Valley, through the cotton and corn belts, thence to the wheat lands of the Northwest, to the mountain mining region, and finally to the Pacific States.

Need it be said that everywhere the President, should he make this tour, will receive a loyal and enthusiastic welcome, or that his presentation of the world situation and his proposals for the establishment of permanent world peace will be listened to with sympathetic attention? His fellow countrymen apparently expect their Chief Magistrate to take the ground that the American people have a right to know in advance to what course the United States is to be committed in the Peace Conference.

Not Forgetting Carrie Nation

GREAT reforms are not easily won, nor are they ever won without resort to methods of a nature to arouse and disturb the self-satisfied and entirely contented. An altogether complacent public does not like to be reformed; it prefers to be let alone. To alarm it and to arouse it to a keener sense of its responsibility may be, and often is, regarded as a great annoyance. Throughout all the ages the genuine and successful reformer, or, at least, the fearless, restless, persistent advocate of every genuine reform that has eventually succeeded, has been regarded as a trouble-maker. People who like to take things easily, and, consequently, to take them as they come, never welcome the reformer who will not be content with things as he finds them simply because they exist and have become institutional. Therefore, reformers, while engaged in reforming, are seldom, if ever, popular. This is the story told by all sacred and secular history.

The men and women who have changed the world for the better have almost invariably been disliked, and more than disliked at times, by those who were content with the world. This fact is written in big letters across the chronicles of the United States. Of course, many reformers in the past who, in their times, were denounced as mischief-makers, demagogues, and fanatics, are now remembered as public benefactors, but this has apparently not made the way smoother for those reformers who have followed them. Nevertheless, the work of reformation will go on, for if the world is not to move forward it must move backward, and this is not a conceivable possibility.

Carrie Nation caused a great deal of annoyance in Kansas, a State that meant very well, indeed, but that was content for a long while with merely meaning well. Having become a prohibition State in 1880, many of its people thought it had gone far enough. Throughout the larger part of it the state prohibition law was enforced, and dryness was characteristic of all Kansas areas in which the anti-liquor element was ever watchful and alert; but the liquor interests, through collusion with local authorities, were shipping intoxicants into the State regularly from Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, and in some parts of Kansas, particularly in the west and southwest, distillers and brewers, despite the preponderance of anti-liquor sentiment, did not even take the trouble to mask or conceal the traffic by resorting to the "speak easy" or the "blind pig."

Carrie Nation was a daughter of Kentucky, a State once noted for its distilleries. She had married, in her girlhood, a man who had become addicted to drink, and this had destroyed their happiness. The loss of her husband filled her with intense aversion to the saloon, and she determined to devote her life to the work of arousing public antagonism against the barrooms. Removing to Kansas, she married David Nation, who sympathized with her prohibition tendencies. At first she went about her work in an argumentative fashion. She would enter barrooms and address the proprietor, if he were present, but, at any rate, the bartender and the patrons.

But she soon realized that little real progress was being made, and that, while obtaining a great deal of notoriety in the press, she was making very little headway in the matter of arousing the better element of the public to a recognition of the real meaning of her work. So she decided to make a departure. Armed with a hatchet, she entered the elaborately appointed barroom of the Carry Hotel in Wichita, on Dec. 27, 1900, and proceeded to "smash" her first saloon. Before she could be stopped she had irreparably injured some of the highly polished and costly furniture. Going to another saloon she repeated her performance. In the following months she "smashed" saloons by the score, not only hacking the furniture but breaking the mirrors and glassware.

Thousands of people of the contented type in Kansas were, as a result of Carrie Nation's crusade, surprised to learn that there were so many saloons illegally wide open in the State. Her activities exposed other conditions of

which the complacent were ignorant. She produced evidence for the anti-liquor movement that was invaluable in legislative investigations. The people of Kansas as a whole began to demand that the day of farcical prohibition should be brought to an end. New and stringent laws were adopted and, better still, enforced. Carrie Nation, in fact, forced upon Kansas the decision to live up to its pretensions, as Neal Dow had, thirty years earlier, forced a like decision upon the people of Maine.

Carrie Nation saw the barrooms of Kansas not nominally but actually closed, and then she entered Nebraska and other states, even going as far east as New York on her lecturing tour. She was not generally popular at any time. To the end of her career her methods were severely criticized. She was oftener abused than praised by the press. But those who spoke most slightly or deprecatingly of her while she was wielding her hatchet were compelled to admit, when she laid it down, that through sheer pluck, as well as moral courage and persistence, she had accomplished her self-imposed task.

Notes and Comments

WITH the number of towns and cities in the United States asking for a captured cannon as a souvenir of the war already larger, so says a Congressman, than the number of cannon, it becomes something of a problem how best to distribute them. Cannon, machine guns, mortars, and other tools of destruction which it is hoped may now become so many reminders of an extinct way of settling international questions, must be justly distributed; and bills now in Congress provide for distribution in proportion to the actual representation of each section by men in the service. Some must be kept for national parks, and a few pieces may be found that can be incorporated in bell metal to make the carillons that have been suggested in connection with peace memorials. But the bells of a carillon must be made with copper and tin in proper proportion, and, as modern cannon are not made of such materials, there is apparently only a possibility that some of the older and smaller German pieces may be of copper. Empty shells and other war materiel, however, may perhaps serve the bell-makers, and leave intact the total number of cannon that the United States Government can distribute.

THINKING of peace memorials, the United States will be the richer for the possession of carillons, those gigantic bell-pianos, as they might be called, for which Belgium was, and happily can still be, famous. Many of her carillons, with from thirty-eight to fifty-two bells, ranging from little ones that weigh only a few pounds to big ones of six or seven tons, were destroyed by shell fire or enemy spoliation, but some of the best have survived uninjured. The bells of Iseghem were taken away by the Germans, and recaptured and brought back by the British. The carillon of Malines survived in a tower that was seven times hit by artillery; but the keyboard was smashed from which Josef Benyn, one of the greatest bell-masters in the world, bravely rang out the national airs of Belgium while the invaders were getting ready to enter the town. And now the carillon of Malines can resume its interrupted weekly concerts, one of which, just before the war, is said to have had an audience of at least 30,000.

THE question of the future of Luxembourg and Limburg, in fact of the Belgian frontier generally, has, in its time, caused not a little ink to flow. A part of the story of the Duchy belongs to the year 1831, the year of the London Conference, when Louis Philippe had sent Talleyrand as Ambassador to London. The French diplomatist insisted on the neutrality of the Grand Duchy in the event of Philippeville and Marienburg not being ceded to France. Palmerston, writing to Granville, gave to him the gist of his reply to the French Ambassador: "I replied I had no right to give what was Belgium's property and not ours; that it was impossible for me in order to settle the quarrel between Holland and Belgium that I should fleece either party." Other times other manners, and it will now be for the people of Luxembourg and Limburg to decide themselves the trend of their future.

IN a recent account of Mr. McAdoo's activities there is retold an incident that can hardly fail to make the fair-minded reader, of whatever political party, hope that the former Secretary of the Treasury will continue in political life. It was just after Mr. McAdoo had taken charge of the Democratic National Campaign Bureau, in the first Wilson campaign; and the bureau had issued a cartoon of Mr. George W. Perkins, campaign manager for the Progressives, which the subject of it considered a gross misrepresentation. Mr. Perkins wrote to the Democratic bureau, explaining his objection, and the cartoon was withdrawn. "I have investigated the cartoon of which you complain," wrote Mr. McAdoo. "I am opposed to misrepresentation for the accomplishment of a political or other purpose. This cartoon does misrepresent, and I have advised that no further use be made of it. You may be sure that none of us has any desire to misrepresent or to be unfair in any way to any of our antagonists." This response has in it the ring of good sportsmanship that one likes to hear in the words of a campaign manager, a director of public service, or a man in private business.

THE intelligent and far-sighted forces that have been working for years for the protection of birds in the United States have learned much about the pertinacity of the opposition in nullifying protective laws and leaving the birds to the mercy of any man who can buy or borrow a gun. They secured a national law to protect migratory birds; then they secured a treaty with Great Britain protecting the migratory birds of Canada in the United States and those of the United States in Canada; and finally the enabling act that made the treaty operative. The opposition have found a technicality in the national law that makes it unconstitutional; but the bird treaty affords practically the same protection, and cannot be broken. The migratory birds are safe. The wonder remains that, when the nation so fully recognizes the importance of the protection of birds, a small minority is still so determined to leave them unprotected.